

A Strong Appeal For Carolina System.

TRAMWAY BILL IN THE HOUSE

Hilo Asks for \$350,000 - New Telephone Franchise-English and Hawaiian.

THE Dispensary bill had the floor in the Senate yesterday and, while the final issue of the skirmishing is not decisive, it is easy to see that an interesting battle will be fought before the Senators for or against the measure will herald a victory or defeat to the people.

Senator Russell's minority report was delivered with great emphasis and the Senators had ample time to attend to their private mail and other business while the Russian doctor personally conducted from his lengthy report his listeners into Switzerland, Russia, Norway and other lands. He landed at the end, however, and the Senators dispensed with having the report read in Hawaiian, but referred it to the printing committee for translation and printing and agreed to an armistice until Wednesday.

The petitions against the bill were not treated with great courtesy and were referred to a committee for investigation as to the genuineness of the signatures.

The bill relating to public school libraries caused considerable discussion, but otherwise a great deal of business was transacted in a semi-peaceful manner.

The following business was done after the Senate met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning: The House sent three bills passed in that body to the Senate and a communication stating that Senate bill 6, relating to forest roads, had been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Baldwin presented a petition with 76 signatures from Maui asking that the First regiment, N. G. H., be continued.

Mr. Russell presented petitions from Olan and Puna, both asking for appropriations for roads. The first was signed by 23 and the latter by 25 people.

Mr. White presented the following petition, signed by 1,250 people: We, the undersigned citizens, urge that in the interests of decency and morality that the members of the House or Senate of the Territory of Hawaii do vote against the bill known as the "Dispensary bill," believing that it will curtail and infringe upon the rights of private citizens and that it will increase drunkenness and crime and will lead to the opening of numerous illegal drinking places and houses of immoral character, and corruption among those entrusted by the Government with its control.

This petition, together with the following, signed by 303 people, was referred to the committee on miscellaneous petitions: We, the undersigned citizens, in the interests of order and morality, urge that the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii do vote against the bill known as the Dispensary bill, believing that it will curtail and infringe upon the rights of private citizens, and that it will increase drunkenness and crime and lead to the opening of numerous illegal drinking places and houses of immoral character, and that as a temperance measure it will fall short of what is claimed by those who are advocating temperance reform.

Senator Russell looked at the petitions, then he smiled at them, probably to see whether "Colonel Mazuma" had left his impression on them, and a heated debate arose. Mr. Kanuha, the introducer of the Dispensary bill, claiming that the signatures could never have been obtained if the signers had not been deceived, and he berated the man who wanted to deprive the Hawaiians of the use of liquor.



JUST BEFORE THE FIRST ROUND.

the rules, Senators were addressing the chair without saying "Mr. President." It was an awful moment, but nothing could touch the feelings of "Mr. President," who was exhausted in using his gavel.

Peace reigned at last and Dr. Russell delivered his minority report, which reads as follows:

Honorable S. E. Kalue, President of the Senate.

Sir: The minority of your Committee on Intoxicants, to which was referred Senate bill No. 42, entitled, "An Act to Control and Regulate the Manufacture, Transportation and Sale of Liquors, Optum, Awa and Other Intoxicants Within the Territory of Hawaii," begs leave to submit the following report:

That the liquor question in its various aspects, under various systems, conditions and in various countries has been the object of my life-long studies, and Senate bill No. 42, now before the Senate, was drafted by myself, and is the result of those studies. Since the bill was printed and published, a number of objections to its passage have appeared, both in the report of the majority of your committee and in the press.

While the largest part of the objections of the majority constitutes but haphazard assertions devoid of any foundation and may be passed over without notice, there are some, due to ignorance of the subject or misunderstanding, that are worth refuting.

I begin with the objections coming from the business quarters, and especially from the capitalists, who have invested their capital in the liquor trade, and challenge the majority of your committee to show where and how the provisions of the bill in any manner trespass upon vested rights. There is not a trace of such infringement, since: 1st. All licenses issued until the passage of the bill are allowed to run their natural term. 2d. All stocks of liquors, that are not injurious to the public health, and which remain on hand after the expiration of the license, are taken over by the Territory at cost price. As for those liquors that on account of injurious and poisonous ingredients, will have to be exported, the Territory can not admit their sale here under any conditions, if the Board of Health is doing its duty. Were not certain brands of beer condemned and the right to sell refused by the Board of Health not long ago on account of the adulteration with salicylic acid? Not only in law, but in equity, there is no infringement whatever, just the reverse. While shutting off relatively small private investment in the liquor trade, bill No. 42 opens a wide field for the production of liquors. Viticulture, brewing, distilling and a large number of new industries depending upon cheap alcohol such as manufacture of varnishes, extracts, perfumery and fruit preserving which would furnish employment to the people.

At present Germany controls the alcohol market and nine-tenths of the alcohol manufactured is used in the above named new industries and exported in the shape of new goods. Why could not we follow their example? If alcohol is manufactured in the country, that does not mean, by far, that it is consumed as a beverage.

the pockets of a half dozen individuals, who made as much as 500 per cent (see annex) on their investment. Under this Act the profits will not exceed 50 per cent, and on pure alcohol for manufacturing purposes, it will not exceed 10 per cent. All the profits will be directed into the public Treasury.

For whatever useful purposes the Government may see fit to apply these new resources it will relieve, by so much, the burden of taxation. The question, for what purpose the new income will be used, is left open by the bill, because it is premature to provide for the disposition of money before it is on hand and because the matter requires careful consideration. It is only intimated by the bill that it may be used for school purposes; but it lies entirely with the people of the individual counties to direct it against the evil itself, viz: toward the establishment of tea and coffee shops, reading and lecturing rooms, libraries and other institutions of healthy recreation and awakening of mental and spiritual interests in the people. Men drink to excess because they feel miserable and they feel miserable principally because of the lack of higher mental and spiritual interests.

If lies with the people to make the bill a temperance measure if they see fit to do so. The bill is advanced only as a public health and public morality measure, and as such it will certainly be very effective. From a public health point of view, the mere fact that it insures pure and unadulterated goods is sufficient argument. But there are other more important aspects of the subject tending toward the same end, into the full consideration of which I can not enter here. For instance, the transformation of irregular drinking into a regular consumption, against which there are no objections so far as public health is concerned. It is a different thing, whether a man consumes his spirit of beer or wine every day at dinner or when he fills himself on Saturday evening with the whole weekly ration at once. It produces different results, although it might not materially alter the annual consumption. The statement of the majority of your committee, that the amount of consumption of liquor in South Carolina since the introduction of the Dispensary System has increased, is not correct, as it does not take into consideration the increase of population, and other circumstances. But even if it were correct, it would only prove that the irregular consumption has given place to the regular and inoffensive one.

It is said that reform in the liquor traffic was not mentioned in the party platforms. I contend that it was a part of the principle of self-government. All the parties pledged themselves to provide local self-government. This bill, by putting the whole question of the sale of liquors in the hands of the voters of each precinct gives the people the right of self-government in one of the important domains of their economic and moral life, which is even more important than the political one, and goes as far as to confer the right to vote to their wives and daughters. By this provision it fills the most essential part of the program of self-government, which is exactly the reverse of "paternal legislation."

In regard to this "paternal legislation," of which many old-time residents of Hawaii have so recently become alarmed and which has prompted so much patriotic resistance on the part of my honorable colleagues on the committee, however I desire to remind them that the State control of the manufacture and sale of liquors has been for years adopted by such ultra-democratic countries as Norway and Switzerland. The latter country under the present social conditions is the ideal re-

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ROCK CRUSHERS TO SHUT DOWN

No More Funds to Carry on Street and Road Work.

One of the most regrettable results of the Territory's depleted treasury is the blow that will be struck at the street and road work.

Road Supervisor Marston Campbell and Superintendent of Public Works McCandless held a consultation yesterday and it was decided that the rock crushers at Kalihi and the asylum would have to be shut down, as there are not funds to keep the machines going.

"It is much to be regretted," said Mr. McCandless, "but it cannot be helped. We have been economizing in all possible directions and by all possible means, but there is no alternative. We have even had to economize on the street sweeping, and Mr. Campbell has been compelled to put a number of his teams out to pasture. There is simply no money to spend on streets and roads, and lamentable as it is, we will simply have to shut down the machines and let the roads go. It will be possible to run only one of the crushers at a time and Mr. Campbell's experience has shown him that more work can be accomplished in a given time by the stationary machines than the portable one now at Kalihi, so he will use only the one at Makiki, alternating it perhaps with the asylum crusher, according to which is the most conveniently situated to the work."

Mr. Campbell feels very gloomy over the necessity of discontinuing the work. "We have just got nicely started," said he. "We worried along all through the winter without proper machinery to work with, and now that we have just got our crushers all set up and ready to proceed it seems too bad that we must shut down. There is, however, absolutely no help for it, and we must do the best we can with one crusher and a small force, working here and there and jumping about from place to place according to the most urgent needs. I am very much afraid that we shall simply be reduced to the 'patch work' system again, whereas, if the funds had held out we were in a position with our new machinery and apparatus, to have gone ahead steadily with the permanent improvement of the streets and roads."

When asked as to a possible remedy in the matter, Superintendent McCandless said that the only relief would be for the Legislature to pass an income tax measure, the tax to be paid by the first of July.

This suggestion and the one that some public-spirited capitalist fond of good boulevards might come to the rescue were the only ones advanced.

Was Not Fatal

Thomas S. Douglas, a trusted employee of the firm of Irwin & Co., attempted to take his life yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head. Luckily, the shot proved ineffective and he is

now believed to be on the road to recovery. After the shooting he was carried to the Queen's hospital and was reported at a late hour last night as resting easily. His mind was unbalanced at the time of the deplorable incident. He has grieved over the death of his wife, which occurred a short time ago in California. He was devoted to his wife and the news of her death came to him as a shock which unnerved him.

ALEXANDER HALL.

The New Settlement Building Opened at Wailuku.

The new Settlement building, hereafter to be known as the Alexander Hall, in honor of Father Alexander, the pioneer missionary of Wailuku, was formally opened last Monday morning for the kindergarten, in charge of Miss Huntington, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Rogers. Thirty-three little tots appeared on Monday morning and the average attendance this week has been over thirty. This number will doubtless increase steadily and another assistant will soon be needed.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown came over on Wednesday, but unfortunately they can remain with us only two weeks. They have charge of the reading room and play room. The reading room is well equipped with choice current and serial literature, as well as some nice books of miscellaneous reading. Every one is perfectly welcome to come and pass away their leisure hours, either day or evening in the reading room. The young folks are specially invited to come and enjoy the many interesting games and the juvenile literature.

There is no other such an institution on the islands, and the people of Wailuku should make it a point to drop in and in other ways encourage an attendance at the reading room—Maui News.

Y. M. C. A. NEWS.

The Season of Annual Meetings is Close at Hand.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Monday evening, April 15, at 7:30 o'clock. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year and short addresses will be given with discussions of different phases of the work.

Rev. Mr. Rice from Oberlin Ohio will address the men's Bible class next Sunday afternoon.

The exhibit to be sent to the Boston convention is nearly ready and will, it is thought, be completed in time for the thirty-second anniversary meeting which takes place on the 25th inst.

H. F. Coleman will in all probability take the exhibit to Boston himself. He leaves for the Coast on May 14 by the Sonoma.

The Protective League met yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Association to discuss special business.

Reports are coming from Manila of more captures and surrenders of the insurgents.

Actor Maurice Barrymore has been committed to an insane asylum.

Filmmakers show that the British taxes are still growing heavier.

School Entertainment a Success-- Want National Guard Retained.

MAUI, April 6--During the evening of the 4th, Maunaloa Seminary, at Baldwin Hall, Paia, gave one of the most elaborate and successful entertainments ever given in the history of the school. The following is the program of the choruses, songs and tableaux:

"After the Storm," Franz Abt.
"Spinning Chorus," Elchberg.
Chorus A--"The Child and Mother" and "Wynken, Blynken and Nod," Eugene Field.
Chorus B--"Ku'u Le," "Maui no Ka Oi."

SONG OF HIAWATHA

Part I--Childhood; (1) Nokomis' Cradle Song; (2) Fire-fly Song; (3) Sagoo's Gift; (4) The Shooting of the Deer.
Part II--The Evening; (5) Hiawatha, (6) Hiawatha and Mondamin, (7) Death of Mondamin, (8) The Gift of Corn.
Part III--The Wooing; (9) Minnehaha; (10) Hiawatha's Song; (11) Minnehaha's Departure; (12) The Journey Home; (13) The Arrival; (14) The Wedding Feast; (15) Dance of Pau-puk-keemis; (16) Song of Chibiabos.
Part IV--Sorrow; (17) The Gloomy Guests; (18) Vision of Minnehaha; (19) Death of Minnehaha; (20) Hiawatha's Lament.

The large stage was finely arranged, the setting consisting of a conical wigwam, whose walls and curtained doorway were embroidered with Indian hieroglyphics, and a mock forest which extended into the background, while the pine needles strewn thickly over the space in front of the Indian dwelling gave a realistic touch to the scene. The pretty Hawaiian girls represented perfectly in appearance and costume the Indian characters of Longfellow's poem. Miss Hart, one of the Seminary teachers, read the appropriate verses, and then the curtain was drawn revealing the tableaux. These tableaux vivants were interspersed with songs, which were excellently rendered.

The pupils who took part in the entertainment acquitted themselves most creditably, and they, as well as their teachers, Misses Hart and Watson, the former, who had charge of the tableaux, and latter, who trained the choruses, are deserving of much compliment.

About one hundred people formed an appreciative audience for this event, which marked the closing of the school for a two weeks' Easter holiday.

GENERAL NOTES.

On the first day of the Wailuku Kindergarten twenty-nine children were enrolled under Miss May Huntington as teacher.

Miss Hart, of Maunaloa Seminary, departs today for Honolulu. She has accepted the position of vice principal of the Punahou Preparatory School. She will be much missed in the community.

Hamakua plantation is building a number of fine laborers' dwellings. They are constructed of tongue and groove lumber, instead of the usual "norwest." It has been found by experience that the former style of house, though more expensive in the beginning, is finally more economical, as they will last longer and at the same time be lighter and more comfortable.

During the past week a petition has been in circulation praying the Legislature to appropriate the necessary funds to continue the First Regiment of the National Guard. This paper has received many independent and Republican signatures. The people of Maui in general strongly desire that the military company now established in Wailuku be retained as protection to the citizens here against any breach of order on the part of the thousands of foreign laborers now employed on the plantations.

Rev. Mr. Russell, of Honolulu, will preach at the Paia Foreign Church on the 7th.

Miss Edith Alexander is visiting Hilo. She departed on the Kinau of the 3d.

Mrs. and Miss Watson, of Maunaloa Seminary depart for Honolulu today, intending to make a short visit.

Weather--Light showers on East Maui.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS

At the Governor's Council yesterday morning only two matters of importance came up.

The Hilo Railroad Company presented a request for approval for the extension of their line from its present terminal point at Waiakae, along the beach front to the foot of Waiakae street in the town of Hilo, and for a branch line from this extension to the present Government wharf at Waiakae. The proposition involves the building of two bridges across the Waiakae river. The same company presented for consideration a proposition that all the persons and corporations interested in freight at Hilo should join in forming a wharf corporation to build a wharf to deep water, the Government to have the right to pass over the wharf with freight upon payment of the cost thereof.

The two propositions are supported by petitions signed by nearly all the leading people of Hilo. No action was taken by the meeting.

The petition, numerous signed by residents of the city, for the opening by the Government of Pauahi street through to Union street was presented and discussed. As it appeared, however, that the purchasers of the Rooke property ask \$1 per foot for the real estate, the proposition was immediately pronounced an impossibility, \$30,000 being too large an amount to expend in the premises. As there is now a brick building going up in the line of the street petitioned for, the way will probably be closed up forever.

AGUINALDO IS CAPTURED BY GEN. FUNSTON'S STRATEGY

"THE transaction was brilliant in conception and faultless in execution. All credit must go to General Funston, who, under the supervision of General Wheaton, organized and conducted the expedition from start to finish. His reward should be signal and immediate. With General Wheaton I recommend Funston's retention in the volunteers until he can be appointed a Brigadier-General of regulars. I hope for a speedy cessation of hostilities throughout the archipelago as the consequence of this stroke. As the result of a conference now in progress it is probable Aguinaldo will issue an address advising a general surrender, delivery of arms and acceptance of American supremacy."

MANILA, March 28.—General Frederick Funston, who on March 23 captured General Emilio Aguinaldo, when interviewed today made the following statement concerning the capture of the Filipino leader:

"The confidential agent of Aguinaldo arrived on February 23 at Pantabangan, in the province of Nueva Ecija, Northern Luzon, with letters dated January 11, 12 and 14. These letters were from Emilio Aguinaldo and directed Baldozoro Aguinaldo to take command of the provinces of Central Luzon, supplanting General Alejandrino. Emilio Aguinaldo also ordered that 400 men be sent him as soon as possible, saying that the bearer of the letters would guide these men to where Aguinaldo was."

General Funston secured the correspondence from Aguinaldo's agent and laid plans accordingly. Some months previously he had captured the camp of the insurgent General Lacuna, incidentally obtaining Lacuna's seal and a quantity of signed correspondence. From the material two letters were constructed ostensibly from Lacuna to Aguinaldo. One of these contained information as to the progress of the war. The other asserted that, pursuant to orders received from Baldozoro Aguinaldo, Lacuna was sending his best company to Presidente Emilio Aguinaldo.

His plans completed and approved, General Funston came to Manila and organized his expedition, selecting seventy-eight Macabebes, all of whom spoke Tagalog fluently. Twenty wore insurgent uniforms and the others the dress of Filipino laborers. This Macabebe company, armed with fifty Mausers, eight Remingtons and ten Krag-Jorgensen, was commanded by Captain Russell T. Hazzard of the Eleventh United States Volunteer Cavalry. With him was his brother, Lieutenant Oliver P. M. Hazzard, of the same regiment. Captain Harry W. Newton, Thirty-fourth Infantry, was taken because of his familiarity with Casiguran bay, and Lieutenant Burton J. Mitchell, Fortieth Infantry, went as General Funston's aide. These were the only Americans accompanying the leader of the expedition.

With the Macabebes were four ex-insurgent officers, one being a Spaniard, and the other three Tagalogs whom General Funston trusted implicitly. General Funston and the officers wore pale blue shirts and khaki trousers. Each carried a half blanket, but wore no insignia of rank. The Macabebes were carefully instructed to obey the orders of the four insurgent officers.

THE START BY SEA

On the night of March 8 the party embarked on the United States gunboat Vicksburg. It was originally intended to take a canoe from the island of Polillo and drift to the mainland but a storm arose and three of the canoes were lost. This plan was abandoned. At 8 a. m., March 14, the Vicksburg put her lights out and ran in shore twenty-five miles south of Casiguran, province of Principe. The party landed and marched to Casiguran. The Americans had never garrisoned this place and the inhabitants are strong insurgent sympathizers. Having arrived there the ex-insurgent officers, ostensibly commanding the party, announced that they were on the way to join Aguinaldo between Pantabangan and Bal, that they had purchased an American surveying party and that they had killed a number, capturing five. They exhibited General Funston and the other Americans as their prisoners.

The insurgent president of Casiguran believed the story. Two of the Lacuna

letters, previously concocted, were forwarded to Aguinaldo at Palanan, province of Isabela. General Funston and the others were kept imprisoned for three days, surreptitiously giving orders at night. On the morning of March 17, taking a small quantity of cracked corn, the party started on a ninety-mile march to Palanan. The country is rough and uninhabited and provisions could not be secured. The party ate small shellfish but were almost starved. Wading swift rivers, climbing precipitous mountains and penetrating dense jungles, they marched seven days and nights and on March

of the insurgent grenadiers. The Tagalos entered the house where Aguinaldo was.

SHARP WORK BEGINS.

Suddenly the Spanish officer, noticing that Aguinaldo's aide was watching the Americans suspiciously, exclaimed: "Now, Macabebes, go for them." The Macabebes opened fire, but their aim was rather ineffective and only three insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire.

On hearing the firing Aguinaldo, who evidently thought his men were celebrating the arrival of reinforcements,



BRIGADIER GENERAL FUNSTON.

22 they reached a point eight miles from Palanan. They were now so weak that it was necessary to send to Aguinaldo's camp for food. Aguinaldo dispatched supplies and directed that the American prisoners be kindly treated but not be allowed to enter the town.

On the morning of March 23 the advance was resumed. The column was met by the staff officers of Aguinaldo and a detachment of Aguinaldo's bodyguard, which was ordered to take charge of the Americans. While one of the ex-insurgent officers conversed with Aguinaldo's aide, another, a Spaniard, sent a courier to warn General Funston and the rest, who with eleven Macabebes, were about an hour behind. Having repeated this warning, General Funston avoided Aguinaldo's detachment and joined the column, avoiding observation. The Tagalos went ahead to greet Aguinaldo and the column slowly followed arriving finally at Palanan.

Aguinaldo's household troops, fifty men, in neat uniforms of blue and white and wearing straw hats, lined up to receive the newcomers. General Funston's men crossed the river in small boats, formed on the bank and marched to the right and then in front

ran to the window and shouted: "Stop that foolishness, quit wasting ammunition."

Hilario Placido, one of the Tagalo officers, and formerly an insurgent major, who was wounded in the lung by the fire of the Kansas regiment at the battle of Calocan, threw his arms around Aguinaldo, exclaiming: "You are a prisoner of the Americans."

Colonel Simeon Villa, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, Major Alambra and others attacked the men who were holding Aguinaldo. Placido jumped out of the window and attempted to cross the river. It is supposed that he was drowned. Five other insurgent officers fought for a few minutes and then fled, making their escape.

When the firing began General Funston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgent bodyguard fled, leaving twenty rifles, Santiago Barcelona, the insurgent treasurer, surrendered without resistance.

AGUINALDO EXCITED

When captured Aguinaldo was tremendously excited but he calmed down under General Funston's assurance that he would be well treated. General Funston secured all of Aguinaldo's correspondence, showing that he kept in close touch with the sub-chiefs of the insurrection in all parts of the

archipelago. It was discovered that Aguinaldo on January 28th proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palanan for seven months under a pseudonym except when a detachment of the Sixteenth Infantry visited the place. On that occasion the entire population took to the mountains and remained there until the troops retired.

Aguinaldo admitted that he had come near to being captured before, but he asserted that he had never been wounded, adding: "I should never have been taken except by strategy. I was completely deceived by Lacuna's forged signature."

He feared he might be sent to Guam, and he was quite glad to come to Manila. Palanan was guarded by numerous outposts and signal stations. During the light none of the Macabebes were wounded.

The expedition rested March 24th and then marched sixteen miles the following day to Palanan Bay, where General Funston found the Vicksburg, which brought him to Manila. Commander Barry, of the Vicksburg, rendered General Funston splendid assistance.

Aguinaldo, who talked freely of past events, said he supposed General Trias would proclaim himself dictator, or even emperor, but he had surrendered and would not have done so if he had not been so tired. General Funston says Aguinaldo is above the average in intelligence, and has prepossessing manners.

JOLO, Island of Sulu, March 28.—The news of the capture of Aguinaldo was received here with great gratification by the members of the commission and the United States troops. The rejoicing was increased by the report of the surrender of Capistro in Northern Mindanao.

AGUINALDO'S FATE NOT DETERMINED

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The impression in Administration circles tonight is that whatever remained of the insurrection in the Philippines is about to disappear, and that the United States will have very little trouble in the future with the Philippines question as an army matter.

Another view will be that the Taft Commission will hasten its report on the constitution and form of government; that Taft may be soon announced as the Civil Governor of the islands, and that a central government may be inaugurated in all its details. The fact that Aguinaldo has consented to advise the surrender of all insurgents will have a great deal to do with lessening any punishment which would have been meted out to him as the leader of the rebellion. The internal evidence of General MacArthur's dispatch indicates that there has been some understanding with the insurgent chief. The dispatches of last night were very brief. No one at the White House or at the War Department knew until late today of the use which would be made of Aguinaldo. The fact that the discussion was to the effect that under the rules of war he was a prisoner of war, and could be imprisoned indefinitely and fined heavily.

The news of the capture reached the War Department at 11:15 last night, the dispatch having been taken at the White House and at the War Department at the same time. The feature of the news that General MacArthur gave all the credit to General Funston was not generally known until this evening and was commented on as greatly to the credit of MacArthur. The General's attitude toward Aguinaldo was in marked contrast with the dispatch of Admiral Sampson, who cabled the victory at Santiago of "the fleet under my command."

It is said tonight that the President will not delay in rewarding General Funston, owing to the glowing terms in which he has been spoken of by General MacArthur in the official dispatches.

JEALOUSY AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A remarkable feature of the news today at the War Department was that there was no disposition among the War Department officials to give Funston credit for his deed of daring. It will be recalled that all the efforts of Funston's friends recently failed to get him a brigadier generalship, and this, it was said, was largely due to the persistently hostile attitude of the War Department officials. That attitude was re-emphasized today before the eulogy of General MacArthur reached the department.

Some of the officers here today went so far as to say that Aguinaldo must have connived at his own capture on the theory that he was impressed with MacArthur's recent proclamation giving rebels should lay down their arms. It was suggested that Aguinaldo, with characteristic shrewdness, had governed his own surrender by the imposing

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HAWAIIAN FISHERIES

WASHINGTON, March 23.—To carry out the intentions of the Organic Act when it made it the duty of the Fish Commission to investigate conditions of the fisheries of Hawaii, Commissioner W. W. Bowers of that department of the Government has organized one of the strongest expeditions for that purpose that could have been arranged. This exploration and examination of the fisheries of the Territory will be made under the direction of Dr. David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. The party will comprise the most noted men in their line in the country.

From this city will go Dr. Everman, the chief ichthyologist of the commission. Dr. Everman has been the means of making the commission of the Government so strong that now not a single exhibit is held anywhere in the world, but the United States Fish Commission has an exhibit which wins for it medals and diplomas. He is known as at the head of the list among those who have made the habits and habitat of fishes their study. With him will go Messrs. Goldsborough and Moore. Dr. Jordan will be accompanied from the university by at least three men. At the head of the list after the director must be placed Dr. Jenkins. While he is not now at the head of that department at Stanford, Dr. Jenkins has given the best years of his life to the study of fishes. Ten years ago he made a trip to the Hawaiian Islands and started a collection of specimens of fish life that is today the best in the country as affecting the Islands. From time to time he has kept this up until now he has a most accurate and thorough knowledge of the entire subject. Dr. Gilbert will be a member of the party also.

The pictorial end of the expedition also is very strong and there seems no reason to believe that the commission will not be able to show results far above expectations in this respect. From this city will go Mr. Baldwin, the distinguished water color artist, who has had experience in reproducing the forms and colors of sea life in all parts of the world. In addition, Prof. Hudson, formerly of Stanford, one of those who was lost to the university over the Ross affair, will accompany Dr. Jordan. This will make the expedition as strong pictorially as it will be scientifically.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University was seen here today in relation to the proposed piscatorial expedition to Hawaii which he will lead. He said it was his intention to sail with those to be associated with him, on the Sonoma on her next trip from this port. This will give him the months of June and July in Hawaii. While this may not conclude the work of the expedition, undoubtedly will not finish it, he feels that he cannot stay longer, and should there be necessity, will leave his companions to finish their work under the direction of Dr. Everman.

It was the intention, he said, to send the Fish Commission steamer Albatross with the party, but work in Alaska must be done during the summer months and the steamer, it is now planned, will be sent to work in Hawaii next winter. The Albatross is now fitted out with apparatus for the purpose of deep sea explorations and will survey the waters abutting the entire group. Dr. Jordan is anticipating a most enjoyable trip and a delightful experience in his labors during the summer months.

HAYWOOD GOES TO PORTO RICO

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Since the publications in Porto Rico that the natives of the little island who had transferred their homes to Hawaii had met with ill-treatment there, according to all reports here, the attempts of colonization agents to make large parties for transportation to the islands have been practical failures. This is due to the fact that the superstitious Porto Ricans believe all they are told and that some of the planters there, fearing they may lose too many of their men, have started ill-reports as to the treatment of those who have sought new homes.

Attorney Wm. Haywood, who has been looking after the interests of the Planters' Association during the winter, has made up his mind to go at once to Porto Rico to see what may be done in the way of removing this unfavorable impression which has gained ground. Mr. Haywood is a close friend of Governor Allen of Porto Rico and if any one may do service for the islands in this connection it is likely that he can. Mr. Haywood will not discuss his plans, of course, but he goes with every facility that can be offered by the War Department and will have all the courtesies of transport and means of reaching the natives placed at his disposition.

Porto Rico Emigration.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 27.—The agents of the company engaged in constructing the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito, Ecuador, are in Porto Rico recruiting for laborers. This, in cooperation with the departure yesterday of 89 emigrants for Hapeli and 400 more for Cuba to work in the iron mines, is draining Porto Rico of its best laborers. The entire press of the island is objecting to this emigration. Planters cannot cultivate their lands owing to the lack of money, and consequently there is no work to be had here. The authorities are taking no steps to prevent this emigration. There are sixty-three cases of smallpox at Ponce. A slight increase of the disease in the rest of the island is reported.

Japan Making Ready.

LONDON, March 28.—The Japanese cruiser Iwate, recently constructed at the Elswick works, left Devonport for the Far East early Tuesday morning, instead of departing next Saturday, as was originally intended. She shipped her ammunition while she was coaling, and

so hastily that portions were left behind. Judging from remarks made by her officers, they seemed to anticipate a conflict between Great Britain and Russia, in which event they would co-operate.

A Philippine Episcopate.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Having been authorized to do so by the Church Club, George MacCulloch Miller, the president of the club, announces the names of the members of a committee which will seek to enlist support for a movement to have a Protestant Episcopal Diocese established in the Philippines. The personnel of the committee is: Beverly Chew, John H. Cole, George S. Bowdoin, Colonel William Jay, Silas McBee, Captain Alfred T. Mahan, Henry Lewis Morris, Charles Steele, Francis Lynde Stetson, J. Howard Van Amringe and George S. Zabriske.

CRITICISE THE KAISER.

Indiscreet Speech Arouses the Liberal Papers.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Conservative papers today do not discuss Emperor William's speech to the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Regiment at their barracks yesterday, but the Liberal papers generally comment on His Majesty's utterances, emphasizing the statement that the Emperor is ill-informed concerning the character of the March (1848) revolution in Berlin. The National Zeitung expresses its inability to comprehend what current events induced the Emperor to refer to the revolution of 1848, and says it does not see any signs of His Majesty needing a body guard. The Vorwaerts also is unable to see any basis for the Emperor's words, since nobody in Berlin is thinking of a revolution, and His Majesty's predecessors repeatedly recognized the loyalty of Berlin's population.

The Vorwaerts cites a number of previous speeches of the Emperor, exhorting the soldiers to fight for him when necessary and claims it has authentic information that his words were literally as follows: "The City of Berlin should again impudently and disobediently rise against the King, as in 1848, then, my Grenadiers, it will be your duty, with the points of your bayonets, to annihilate the impudent and disobedient."

The Tageblatt is amazed and asks what has occurred to justify the Emperor's words. It hints that the revolution of 1848 was not a German revolution, and appeals "from the ill-informed Emperor to the Emperor rightly informed."

JARED G. SMITH CAME ON SONOMA

Jared G. Smith, who was appointed director of the Hawaiian Experiment Station here by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson a short time since, arrived yesterday on the Sonoma with his wife and child and will begin his new duties the first of next week. He is at present registered at the Moana hotel.

The new director will call upon Governor Dole this morning and present to him a letter of introduction from Secretary Wilson. On Monday he will be conducted over the lands which Dr. Stubbs set apart for the Federal experiment station. A large number of acres were picked out for this purpose on the foothills above Makiki.

Speaking yesterday of the purpose of his coming to the islands, Mr. Smith said he came early, as there is yet an unexpended balance of \$7,000 in the appropriation of the present fiscal period and which he was desirous of making use of before June 30, in starting his work. For the next fiscal period \$12,000 has been appropriated. By utilizing the money now on hand and available the Territory will derive the benefit of nearly \$20,000. He also stated that in a conversation with Secretary Wilson upon leaving Washington the Cabinet officer told him he intended going to California in June and that he might extend his visit to Hawaii. The Secretary is very desirous of becoming better acquainted with the agricultural situation in the islands and the chances are that he will find the time to take in the islands on his Western trip.

MANCHESTER A BANKRUPT.

But Rich Papa Zimmerman May Rescue Him.

LONDON, March 28.—The Duke of Manchester appeared in the bankruptcy court today for public examination, but the case was again adjourned to May 10. It was represented that Mr. Zimmerman, the Duke's father-in-law, had just arrived in England and was investigating the debtor's affairs, and that, therefore, it would be for the benefit of the creditors to adjourn their case until the investigation was completed. This is taken as an intimation that Mr. Zimmerman proposes to extricate his son-in-law from his embarrassments.

Miss Portia Knight's statement of her claim in the breach of promise action brought by her against the Duke is approaching completion. It is understood that heavy damages will be demanded. The Duke of Manchester has entered an appearance in the action, so he evidently intends to fight it.

LIFE OF THE SULTAN

Precautions Against Further Attempts on His Life.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 28.—Owing to apprehensions of attempts by anarchists upon the life of the Sultan, His Majesty intends to completely exclude tourists from the precincts of the Yildiz Kiosk. As a step in this direction he has ordered the demolition of the pavilion erected at the grand gate of the palace ground for the accommodation of tourists hitherto permitted to attend the Belkaid. Arrests of Bulgarians continue to be made in the district of Monastir. A small band of Bulgarian revolutionaries is reported at Brod. The authorities have discovered that arms are being smuggled in spirit barrels. The garrisons at Kumanovo and Uskub have been further reinforced.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Sugar—Raw, fair refining, 4.72c; centrifugal, 4.80c; test, 4.1-4.2c; 1-1-1c, molasses sugar, 3.4-3.5c; at 2-1-1c; refined, steady; crushed, 4.5-4.6c; powdered, 4.8c; granulated, 4.8c.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET DISCUSS CAPTURE AND DISPOSITION OF THE FAMOUS FILIPINO EXECUTIVE

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Cabinet meeting today was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the capture of Aguinaldo, its effect upon the military situation in the Philippines, the disposition to be made of the insurgent chief and the reward to be given to General Funston. The subject was considered in all its phases but no definite conclusions were reached either with regard to General Funston's reward or to the punishment of Aguinaldo. The Postmaster General and all members of the Cabinet are in favor of the most liberal and substantial recognition of services performed by General Funston. There was some discussion of the question of making him a Brigadier General in the Regular Army, but it was thought full reports should be awaited before action was taken. The matter will probably be allowed to rest where it is for the present. General Funston is holding a volunteer commission as a Brigadier General which will not expire until June 29 of this year, so that so far as honor and emoluments are concerned, his standing would not be prejudiced by the delay.

The disposition to be made of Aguinaldo was a matter that could not be disposed of definitely. Whatever action is taken in regard to him will originate with the army officials in the Philippines and be passed upon finally here. There is no inclination to deal harshly with the man who has led the insurrection against the forces of this country. Some of the Cabinet officers think it possible he may be used with good

effect by the authorities of the Philippine commission in the establishment of civil government. General MacArthur's dispatch suggesting that Aguinaldo might issue an address advising the insurgents to accept the situation was pointed to as indicating possibilities along this line. On the other hand, Aguinaldo's record has not been such as to win for him great confidence in his constancy and it is his influence cannot be utilized safely he undoubtedly will be sent to some place where he can foment no further trouble. Guam was mentioned as a possible place for his retention.

The President and his Cabinet believe that the capture of Aguinaldo will mean much in the crushing of the insurrection. Indeed, they are inclined to believe now that it means the utter collapse of the opposition to the authority of the United States.

IN MILITARY CUSTODY

MANILA, March 28.—Aguinaldo is now detained in a comfortable room in a wing of the Malacanan Palace. He is in charge of Captain Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg of Battery G, Third Artillery.

When Aguinaldo was captured he wore a plain dark blue suit, with the coat closely buttoned at the throat, and a wide white helmet with a leather band. He takes his capture philosophically. He is generally cheerful, but sometimes moody. His health during the past year has been very good. It is uncertain what attitude he will now assume.

Certain visitors are allowed to see Aguinaldo, but newspaper interviews with the prisoner are not allowed.

Since Aguinaldo has been domiciled at the Malacanan Palace persons not provided with special permits have been denied admission to the grounds. General Trias the commander of the insurgent forces in Southern Luzon, who recently surrendered to the American authorities, visited Aguinaldo and told the latter why he surrendered. Trias said that a continuance of armed opposition to the United States was unjustifiable and ruinous; that the independence of the Philippines was impossible and that the Filipinos would better accept liberty, prosperity and progress under American rule.

The capture of Aguinaldo following the surrender of General Trias, will probably occasion the surrender of the insurgent leader Malavar in Batangas province, Luzon; Belarmino, in Albay province, Luzon and Lucban in the island of Samar, within a month. Many people visited the residence of General and Mrs. Funston on the Callera, in the suburb of Ermita. The General modestly declined to talk. Mrs. Funston was evidently the happiest woman in the Philippine Islands.

General Funston has been recommended for the highest practicable reward. It is believed here that he will receive an appointment as Brigadier General in the Regular Army.

MANILA, March 28.—Aguinaldo today conferred in the Tagalog language at the Malacanan Palace with several former members of his Cabinet and

other prominent Filipinos, whom he had asked to see. They explained to him the hopelessness of the insurgent cause and advised him to use his influence to establish peace and for the recognition of American sovereignty. The result of the conference is as yet unknown.

WHAT SIXTO LOPEZ SAYS

BOSTON, March 29.—Sixto Lopez, formerly secretary to Aguinaldo, who said that the capture of Aguinaldo would not necessarily end the war, amplified that statement by saying that any one of the principal generals, Tio, Mascardo, Alejandrino, Maxilim, Calles or Arejola, would make as good a leader as Aguinaldo.

"It is impossible to say what leader will take Aguinaldo's place," said Lopez. "I presume there will be a council of generals to decide the matter." "It would be idle," he continued, "to suppose that Aguinaldo's capture was a turning point. It is a fact, but will have no effect upon the Filipinos. But the effect upon the war will to some extent depend upon the way in which Aguinaldo is treated. It would be best as a matter of policy I should say, for the United States Government not to deal severely with him. Otherwise it will make the Filipinos even more determined if they were possible. Naturally, I think the United States Government ought to treat with him and obtain an authoritative statement of the desires of the Filipinos. But it is not at all probable that the Government will do so."

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Charles Warren Stoddard, the poet of the South Seas, had a unique experience with a notorious traveler in Hawaii some years ago. This was the celebrated swindler Ross Raymond, who was arrested in New Haven the other day. "There is at least one thing that can be said in favor of Ross Raymond, and that is that he did not spend the enormous sums of money he borrowed altogether on himself, but in entertaining his friends and the people he called his friends on the most lavish and marvelous scale. The story of his sudden appearance and disappearance in Hawaii sounds like an Arabian Nights tale. I shall never forget it. In the first place, he came to Honolulu, not on the regular steamer, but in a sailing vessel, and created quite a furore on his very landing. Dressed in the latest cut from a London tailor, carrying the nobbiest and most fashionable and with a grand old English swag, he emerged from this ungloved vessel and made a triumphant progress to the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, where he rented the most expensive suite of rooms they had. He did not know a soul in town and never a soul knew him. He inquired where I lived. In the next camping-out with a number of the fellows in a stag-rag bungalow, a mile or so from Honolulu. Out he came and greeted me with open arms.

"I've a letter for you from your friend, Frank Millet, in San Francisco," he said. Now Millet and I were the best of chums, had lived together in Venice for years, so a fellow introduced by him was not received lightly. "By the way, he did not produce the letter, but, feeling in his waistcoat pocket, said he must have left it at the hotel. I told him never mind, and introduced him to the rest of the stage. He took with them right off. He was bright, talkative, and full of rattling good adventures. He invited several of us back to the hotel with him, rented whole suites of apartments for those of us who went, had cases of champagne sent to the rooms at night, and kept the whole place a-tiptoe waiting on us. He did not produce the letter and did not refer to it again.

"It was not many hours, I might say, before he was the lion of Honolulu. He entertained and was entertained in turn—balls, dinners, champagne suppers, wonderful breakfasts, coaching parties—everything. He kept that town up to the pace it never knew before. Everyone, excepting the English people, took to him, loaned him money, entertained him, and entered into a jolly good time with him. He did not refer to his past history at all—quite naturally; and nobody knew anything about him. He was so plausible that they took him for what he seemed—a rollicking wealthy American, Anglicized, living for the joy of travel.

"I asked him one day if he were the distinguished Ross Raymond. He shook his head aside. 'No, I wish I were; but I am only Ross Raymond.' Then he proceeded quite delicately to let us know who 'only Ross Raymond' was. I must say that he treated us all royally, never asked any of us for a cent, and we never imagined he was borrowing or doing a wholesale rate and 'doing' the town to such perfection. One day he disappeared—like-wise in a sailing vessel—and the shock came. He left behind him mountains of debt—had borrowed thousands of dollars; had run up bills in every place in Honolulu. So people talked—quite natural that they should. It was a most tremendous comedy, looking at it in one way. Things kept coming up and cracking up. I wrote to Millet and said he never heard of the fellow; never gave him a letter, and knew nothing about him. Nobody could learn anything about him, except that he had not come in on the steamer, because a man was aboard ready to arrest him. We next heard of Raymond down in Australia, playing the same game; then living like a Monte Cristo in India, in a magnificent palace with a whole retinue of servants. Then we heard he was in prison in England. None of us in Honolulu ever forgot him, and I don't think we ever shall."

PASSENGERS DON'T LIKE IT.

A strange complication in relation to passenger travel between the United States and Hawaii has arisen since the Islands were annexed to this country. Through the Act of Annexation, the Islands became a part of this country, and hence all laws that apply to shipping in the United States and between United States ports apply also to shipping between the United States and Hawaii. There is a law which requires that all passenger travel between United States ports shall be in United States bottoms. Vessels of foreign register carrying passengers between our ports must pay a penalty of \$200 for each passenger. People traveling from Honolulu to this country have been put to much inconvenience and delay, owing to their inability to find an American ship to bring them to this country.

Dr. E. F. King, formerly of Washington, but who is now on his way from the Hawaiian Islands to Vienna to study, has been in the city for a few days, and is staying while here at the St. Louis Hotel. He was obliged to remain in Honolulu nearly ten days in order to get a ship that could take him to San Francisco.

"It is really a most absurd and most inconvenient thing," said he. "The Hawaiian Islands are none too well supplied with vessels, and to exclude American citizens trying to return home from the use of any excepting American ships, is ridiculous in the extreme, and a most short-sighted policy. Honolulu is served by a Japanese line, by the Occidental & Oriental, by the Pacific Mail, and by the Spreckels line. Fortunately, a few of the Pacific Mail steamers have an American register; otherwise it would be absolutely impossible for a person to come from Honolulu to the United States at all. By this most peculiar law the transportation facilities between the United States and the Sandwich Islands are cut down at least one-half if not more.

"You cannot imagine how extremely aggravating it is to wait in Honolulu while the fine Occidental & Oriental boats come and go, and not be able to travel on them. Something surely should be done to remedy such a state of things."

HAWAIIAN STAMPS BURNED.

The Postoffice Department recently destroyed about \$4,000 postal cards which belonged to the Republic of Hawaii. About \$2,000 1-cent and \$2,000 2-cent cards were burned. This last remnant of Ha-

wai's postal service was placed in a big furnace especially constructed by the Redemption Division for the purpose of destroying the postal cards and postal stamps of Hawaii's republican government. About a month ago all of the Hawaiian uncancelled postage stamps obtainable were burned. Their face value was about \$53,000, but if the Department had had the power to sell them, at least \$100,000 would have been given for them by enterprising collectors.

Appropos of stamps, there is a story current here of how a Washington correspondent to one of the San Francisco papers had to pay the Government two cents and foot the bill for a champagne supper. It happened in this wise: He somehow became possessed of a Canadian 2-cent stamp, and, being of an inquiring turn of mind, thought to discover its value in this country by affixing the stamp to an envelope and sending it addressed through the mail. He adopted the idea and sent a note to a friend, who received it, but with the stamp cancelled. Next day he saw his friend, who informed him of the receipt of the note with the uncancelled stamp. Now, though it never before had been suspected that this particular correspondent was in sympathy with the English, he immediately jumped to the conclusion that the officials of the Department had sent the letter through the office with the stamp uncanceled, and that the Queen pressed on the face of the Queen pressed on the stamp, and he so expressed himself in language choice and vigorous. The outcome of the matter was a wager of a supper with a few cold bottles on the side, and Mr. Correspondent was given the assignment of calling at the Department and getting proof from the officials. He took the first opportunity, you may be sure, of doing this by calling on the Postmaster General the next morning and laying the matter before him. When Postmaster General Smith heard "cousin to the Queen" his face took on a smile, half of pity and half of amusement, and he said:

"That stamp went through the office, not by courtesy to the Queen but through the blunder of some official. Canadian stamps are not taken as postage in this country, and that letter should have been marked 'Held for Postage,' a 2-cent due stamp affixed and two cents collected by the letter-carrier, and, although I cannot compel you to do so, it would be a 'courtesy to the Department' for you to pay the two cents now." The correspondent saw it "was up to him," so he paid the two cents like a little man, and a supper for two with a few cold bottles on the side is one of the scheduled events of the very near future, the only proviso being that one of the toasts shall not be "courtesy to the Queen."

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

The Treasury Department has recently received the first statement issued by the National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu. This bank was established on August 23, 1900, with a capital stock paid in amounting to \$500,000. In the five months in which it has been operating the aggregate assets have grown to about \$1,000,000, and the individual deposits amount to \$339,239, or nearly four-fifths of the capital stock.

COL. SANGER'S MISSION.

Col. Joseph P. Sanger, who has been ordered to Manila for duty as inspector-general of the division of the Philippines, has special instructions to stop at Honolulu en route and inspect military posts in Hawaii. Considerable land has been taken for military purposes in the vicinity of Honolulu, and some of the property also has been acquired for fortification purposes. The condition of this property, as well as the condition of the small force of United States troops in the island, will come under the observation of Col. Sanger while in Hawaii.

KE AU HOU MUTINY.

The Treasury Department has investigated the report of mutiny among Porto Ricans, the steam Ke Au Hou in the harbor of Honolulu bound for sugar plantations on the island of Maui in January, and finds it to have been highly exaggerated. One of the Porto Ricans, while under the influence of liquor, threatened the master of the vessel with a knife. The master, who was some what timid, instead of confining this man in a cabin, put back to Honolulu, and asked the police to take the man ashore. As this man, however, had money belonging to other Porto Ricans, they objected to his being sent ashore, and a policeman was brought on board to protect the captain until Maui was reached, when the only Porto Rican involved in the trouble sobered up, and the so-called "mutiny" ceased.

J. HARRY DAVIS.

JUDGE GEAR ARRIVES.

He is Out of Politics and Will Begin Court Work at Once.

George D. Gear was caught for a moment on the street yesterday afternoon by an Advertiser man. The newly appointed Judge was in company with his brother, A. V. Gear, the real estate broker, and appeared in excellent health and spirits.

"No, I haven't got a thing to give you," said Mr. Gear. "You seem to have been kept pretty well informed of everything that we were doing back there in Washington. I had a good time and I don't think I have lost any flesh." At this juncture Mr. Testa came up and the two gentlemen facetiously touched first each other's stomachs and then each other's hands.

"I think I can scale down even my friend 'Testa,'" remarked Judge Gear, "and now as I have a great many engagements today you must excuse me. Oh, yes, we are good friends now, Robert and myself. My trip satisfactory. Quite so. I have not yet taken my oath, although I see my friends are already greeting me as Judge. I expect to take the oath on Monday. I am entirely out of politics now and expect to have my time fully occupied by court work, as I believe there is a great accumulation of business on hand."

The new Circuit Court Judge will probably open court on Monday next, much to the relief of the lawyers and clients who have been unable to obtain a hearing owing to the inability of Judge Humphreys to attend to all the business on hand.

Shanghai papers tell of friction which has arisen between the Russians and British in North China over the recent cruise after pirates in the Gulf of Pechili by the British cruiser Plover. The Russians claim that the pirates were taken from Russian territory, which claims the British refuse.

RIGHTS OF OUR CHINESE

The following is from the Call:

Port Collector Stratton received an official communication yesterday from the Immigration Bureau at Washington to the effect that all the native and naturalized citizens of the Hawaiian Islands, irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude, are citizens of the United States, and that the wives and children of such, although aliens, become citizens and acquire the political status of the father, and the right to visit and reside in the United States, exclusion acts and immigration laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

The opinion was called forth by Collector Stratton's action in the matter of the application of two Chinese sailors on the ship John Currier for admission to the United States, on the ground that they were natives of the Hawaiian Islands. They failed to establish their claim to the satisfaction of the Collector and they were denied a landing. In his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, Collector Stratton stated that even if the applicants had proved that they were natives of Hawaii he would not have allowed them to land, they being of the Chinese race. He asked whether in such a contingency the department would sustain his action.

COMMISSIONER'S OPINION.

The following reply arrived by mail yesterday morning, dated Washington, March 23:

"The bureau acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. propounding a question of law in connection with your action in refusing permission to land at your port to two Chinese sailors who asserted that they were native born Hawaiian citizens. In the particular case referred to you state that their application was refused upon the ground that they did not present sufficient proof of the facts alleged by them in support of their claim, but that had such facts been clearly shown, while not clear upon the point, you are rather inclined to the belief that such persons, whether laborers or not, cannot be admitted into the United States under the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress, approved April 30, 1900, which prescribes a form of government for the Territory of Hawaii.

"This issue has heretofore been raised by the Collector of Customs at the port of Honolulu, H. T., and, in the absence of any judicial ruling thereon, was referred to the honorable the Attorney General of the United States.

"In response to said reference an administrative ruling was returned on January 16 of the current year to the effect that Hawaiian-born persons of the Chinese race having been made citizens of the Republic of Hawaii, under the section of the act of April 30, 1900, above referred to, are made citizens of the Territory of Hawaii and of the United States. Said opinion is hereto appended for your information. Respectfully, F. H. LARNED, Acting Commissioner General."

HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS.

The questions determined by the opinion of Attorney General Griggs referred to are as follows:

1. Whether a person born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1885 of Chinese parents who are laborers, and taken to China with his mother in 1890, is entitled to re-enter the Territory of Hawaii, where his father still resides?

2. Whether the wife and children of a Chinese person, who was naturalized in 1887 in Hawaii and still resides there, are entitled to enter that Territory "by virtue of the citizenship" of the husband and father?

Mr. Griggs' opinion goes on to say the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii provided that "all persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic are citizens thereof." The act of April 30, 1900, providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, declared that "all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii."

The treaty of the cession of Louisiana and the treaty with Mexico and the Alaska treaty are quoted as illustrations of the taking in as citizens of the United States of the natives and citizens of ceded and conquered territory. There is one exception, and that is the bill to provide a government for Porto Rico. The bill as originally introduced in Congress declared that all the inhabitants of Porto Rico, with a certain qualification and exception, "shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the United States." This provision was stricken out before the bill became law.

NOTED PEOPLE HERE.

Former Secretary of State of Canada and Protege of King Edward.

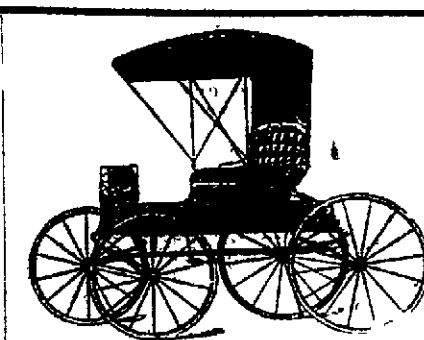
Dr. W. H. Montague, formerly Secretary of State and Minister of Agriculture in the Toiy Government of the Dominion of Canada, Inspector General of the Independent Order of Foresters, which is one of the strongest of the many fraternal insurance organizations, is a passenger on the Sonoma on his way to Sydney, where he will meet and confer with the insurance committee of the new Australian Federation Parliament. Dr. Montague is accompanied by his wife and in the party are Dr. J. A. Langrill and Dr. A. Oronhyatka. The latter is the son of the President of the Independent Order of Foresters, who is likewise a physician. A full-blooded Mohawk Indian, Dr. Oronhyatka was educated by King Edward VII when he was Prince of Wales. Accompanying the party also is G. R. Fraser, wife and family. Mr. Fraser goes to settle in Sydney as the resident agent of the Foresters. All the parties are from Hamilton, Ontario.

Ex-Alderman Sigrist of Brooklyn is dead. He was one of the first American vineyardists in California and had a vineyard near Napa.

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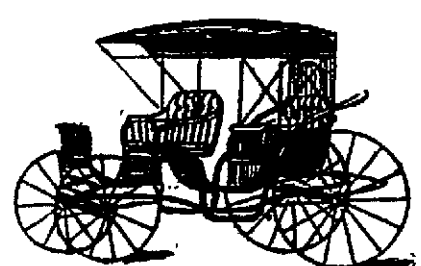
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DORIC	MAY 2	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	PERU	MAY 21
PERU	MAY 18	GABIC	MAY 28
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 11
PEKING	JUNE 13	CHINA	JUNE 18
GABIC	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 25
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 29	NIPPON MARU	JULY 5
CHINA	JULY 6	PERU	JULY 12
DORIC	JULY 14	COPTIC	JULY 19
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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu,
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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY APRIL 9

FEEBLE AND DILATORY.

Is the County Government Act as introduced in the House of Representatives and printed a party measure or is it not? It seems as if there ought to be no doubt or uncertainty on this point, yet there is evidently considerable. Individual members of the majority appear to have no hesitation in repudiating it, and prominent Home Rulers, men who must be regarded as the leaders, if there are any leaders, deny alike any knowledge of its origin or its contents. In the House they are as mute as so many oysters. Now this state of things is, to say the least of it, very peculiar. Either the bill represents, in at least a general way, the ideas and purposes of the majority or it does not. If it does, why is there not some effort made to have it moved on? It has now been before the House and the country more than a week and seems no nearer any definite action than when it was first introduced. If it is not a party measure, or does not fairly represent the ideas of the majority, why is not that fact made to appear clearly and the bill got out of the way?

As matters now stand, this bill blocks the way of every important measure before the House. Until it is disposed of in one way or the other, not one measure of importance, however beneficial, can be determined or even made the subject of intelligent action. Preposterous and impracticable as this bill has been shown to be, silly and dishonest as the cry for its immediate passage in its present form certainly is, the fact remains, nevertheless, that there it is, there it sticks, and until it is pretty passed, withdrawn or killed, pretty much everything else must wait. The changes proposed in every branch of public administration, in every department and bureau of the Territorial Government, are so multitudinous, so radical, so minute, so complicated, and so generally involved and inapprehensible that they would necessitate a complete reconstruction and reorganization of the whole public service, which in turn involves a revision of the whole body of our statute law.

Three-fifths of the sixty days have already passed and only two-fifths remain. What chance is there of our Legislature being able in that time to perform such an herculean task? There is absolutely none, and every person at all familiar with such matters realizes it. With a Legislature embracing a considerable proportion of the best-informed and best-trained minds in the Territory and earnestly devoting themselves to business, the ground could scarcely be covered in the time that remains; and it is very doubtful if the additional thirty days which the Governor may grant would suffice for performance of such a task. With such a Legislature as we have, and under the conditions actually existing, the thing simply cannot be done. Under these circumstances the majority has a very heavy responsibility on its hands, a responsibility that, so far as can be judged from their words and acts thus far, is utterly beyond their capacity either intellectual or moral.

The Home Rulers have too large a majority in both houses to make it worth their while attempting to throw the responsibility for their follies and failures on any one else. They demanded that the legislative power of the Territory should be placed in their hands, telling what great and wonderful things they would do if only given the chance. The people listened to their professions and promises and sent them to the Legislature with an overwhelming majority in both houses.

Now, gentlemen of the Home Rule party, the power is in your hands, the responsibility is on your shoulders, the welfare and prosperity of the Territory, to say nothing of the future of your own party, are largely at your mercy. What kind of a record have you made thus far, and how do you propose to meet the crisis now upon you? The time for buncombe is passed, vague and glittering generalities are no longer in order; you ought by this time to realize that the preparing of important and intricate legislation is a task requiring a high degree of experience and training; and that it is not safe to trust the formulating of the most fundamental and far-reaching measures to a fellow with no better stock in trade than measureless assurance and a scissars and a pastepot. It will not serve your purposes much longer to tell what you might, could or would have done if things had in some way been different. The time has come to do something and to waste no time about it.

There is a renewed prospect of war between Japan and Russia, the result of which will be viewed with anxiety throughout the world. In such a war Japan would have the advantage of proximity to her base, superior naval strength and transport service in the waters where the trouble would occur, and probably a superior military force also. No one who saw the war of 1894-95 or who has reported upon the comparative morale of the forces lately operating against Peking, can doubt that Japan will give Russia hard knocks. In fact, he would not be surprised to see her win the fight and annex Corea.

Jared G. Smith has arrived, but without his sample cow and hen. It appears that Jared's mission was faultily reported by wire and that he was quite prepared to find this country civilized and containing plenty of live stock from premium Jersey cows to the justly celebrated Bulletin calf.

WILL FUNSTON BE REWARDED?

The feat of Funston is what might have been expected of the most daring, adventurous, resourceful, fortunate and courageous man the military service has produced since the beginning of the Spanish war. But, as usual, the envious are at work and a strong effort will be directed, as was successfully done against Lieutenant Hobson, to cheapen the reward he has so signally earned.

We already hear from Washington that Funston, at thirty-five, is too young a man to be jumped over the heads of a host of seniors in the rank of Brigadier General in the Regular Army. That is to say, the responsibility and pay of high rank should go, not to those who have earned it by distinguished service, but to those who have survived the vicissitudes of war and the temptations of peace long enough to succeed, by the mere process of growing old, to positions they might never have won in the field. Such a rule would have permitted Napoleon Bonaparte to retire, perhaps, as a Colonel, instead of becoming, a great commander in his twenties; it would have kept Paul Jones in the naval lieutenant which John Adams tried to force upon him to make room for older heads; it would have kept such men as Halleck in command of the Union Army in the Civil War and kept Grant, who was thirty-nine at the opening of the conflict, Sheridan, who was twenty-nine, and Custer, who was twenty-six, in subordinate positions. Fortunately, age and seniority did not then count for long against talent. The same rule held good on the Confederate side, for Stonewall Jackson, when he died a Lieutenant General, was but thirty-nine, and Joe Wheeler was a Major General at twenty-nine. Those were the days when military men were not debarded by youth from being promoted on their merits.

If the old fossils of the Army succeeded in defeating Funston's promotion to General rank, the exasperation of the American people will make itself felt in Congress. The people care nothing for seniority. What they demand, in the armed service of the nation, is that the sovereign places shall go to the sovereign men; and that is the only rule by which the Army and Navy can be made to fulfill their purpose. It is a rule which encourages men to do their best; while the seniority method deadens enterprise by promising the highest posts to those who were merely born into the service before some other men. Plenty of fools are born first.

PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

A number of franchises are being asked for in the Legislature. Gas, telephone, street car and electric light companies are all asking the privilege of using our streets for their private profit, but, so far as we know, not one of them proposes to pay anything for the privilege.

It should be laid down as a fundamental proposition that no franchise to tear up the street or erect poles or wires therein shall be granted except upon payment of full value for the privilege.

We want revenue; then tax every franchise using the streets a percentage of its receipts, as rent for such use.

The principle is almost universally recognized in England and Europe. It is rapidly extending in the United States. It has already been established here.

The Honolulu Electric Light Company pays two and one-half per cent of its gross receipts to the Government, and the Rapid Transit charter allows its stockholders only eight per cent on its capital, all the surplus to go to the Government.

The precedent is a good one to follow.

Hilo wants \$350,000 and ought to have it. So far, petitions have come in for about \$2,000,000 with the fire claimants and Queen Liliuokalani not counted. At the same time there is a strong native demand for the abatement of taxes and the passage of County and City bills that would enormously increase them. To cap the climax the whole complicated matter has been referred to a Legislature, the ruling majority of which can hardly tell the difference between a column of figures and a column of troops.

Ex-Representative Loebenstein used to be a shrieker for local self-government but he is now out against the County bill. Mr. Loebenstein knows, as well as anybody does, that the bill before the Legislature would, if enacted and enforced, work disaster to these Islands. He probably knows, also, that the measure is so loosely drawn that an attempt to enforce it would probably end in wreck on legal reefs.

It is a serious matter if \$25,000 or any other sum has been provided to carry out a bill before the Legislature. We hope that detectives will keep a keen eye on the situation and obtain whatever evidence of bribery may crop out for the use of the Grand Jury. It would be a wholesome example if "Colonel Mazuma" himself could be put behind the bars.

People who want to see a catch-as-catch-can contest between Colonel Mazuma and the Dispensary bill should make haste to the Legislative halls. The Colonel is said to be in good health and possessed of a very plausible way.

It is not likely that Hawaii will see the President, despite Mr. Emmeluth's cordial beckon. But Secretary Wilson may come and give us a glimpse of the rural side of the Administration.

Aguinaldo may be taken to Alcatraz, in which case he may have a chance, en route, to see the sword that Delegate Bob wanted to offer him.

With Funston abroad and Carrie Nation at home, the reputation of Kansas as a great war power is reaching out to the ends of the earth.

The Independent remarks that the spirit of Aguinaldo will still rule in the Philippines. In that case the people will never stop running.

The Humphreys boom for Mayor, like the bumble bee, was biggest when first born.

WAS A CASE OF SPORADIC PLAGUE

Honolulu, April 7, 1901.

Editor Advertiser:—I enclose a report of the president of the Board of Health on the result of the investigations of a supposed case of bubonic plague.

I deem it in the public interest that this report be published.

Sincerely yours,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Honolulu, H. T., April 7, 1901.

Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: I herewith submit the following special report of the Health Department of this Territory. From this statement of facts and the careful scientific investigation as carried out by this Department there can be no other conclusion than that the case referred to is one of bubonic plague.

Since the visitation of the epidemic of last year this Department has exercised every precaution practicable and direct its energy toward the possible prevention of recurrence of the disease. An efficient corps of inspectors have been at work in all parts of the City and most excellent results have been attained in the abatement of nuisances, especially in such parts as by reason of population and environment would naturally cause the Department to be apprehensive of danger.

No body has been permitted to be interred where a reputable physician has not been in attendance without a post-mortem examination in the City morgue under the direction and by the physician of the Department; thus it may be seen that diligent search and most careful management of the Department to safeguard the public health has been its only aim.

It is my belief that no serious trouble will be experienced with the disease here in the future, as it is a well-known fact that sporadic cases are usually found following every epidemic in any country and that we have not met with them earlier is a greater surprise than is the occurrence of this case at this time.

The case referred to we class as sporadic and aside from the sterilization of all articles of clothing, furniture, place

JARED'S MISSION TO HAWAII

What the Hilo Tribune Finds in it to Awake Philosophic Comment.

Following is from the Hilo Tribune of latest date:

"Jared Smith, who has been in charge of the offices of seed and plant introduction in the Washington Department of Agriculture," says a Washington dispatch, "has been directed to start in a few days for Honolulu to establish an agricultural experiment station there. As director his first work will be to teach the Hawaiian people how to grow garden truck. Most of the vegetables now consumed in the Islands are imported from San Francisco. They will be taught also the value of dairy cows among poor families, butter and cheese making; the forage plants most economically produced for Hawaiian consumption; and the expediency of poor families raising chickens and pigs."

It seems uncertain whether Jared is going to reside over a dairy ranch and market gardening establishment, with kindergarten attachment to furnish cheap labor while instruction is in progress, or whether he is going to make a house to house visitation carrying a hoe, a package of squash seeds and a churn, and give object lessons in small farming and the value of home-made cheese, to the aborigines. We can imagine him giving pointers in the scientific raising of sweet potatoes on the rocky lands of Puna, where the natives bring the earth in buckets from some remote pocket, make their little mounds on the pahoehoe, chuck in a couple of sprouts and go to sleep for six months or so until the crop is ripe.

When it comes to growing taro, the native has about given it up; he prefers to buy pot of the Pake, who has a genius for hard work. As to any more extended field of agriculture, Jared might put in his time for the next decade, and at the end of that period the Hawaiian would still be sunning himself on the beach, catching an occasional fish, and quite as oblivious as at present to the superior attractions of the cow, the garden truck, and the "economical forage plant." As to the pigs, any improvement in the modus operandi now in use would probably be of little effect upon the long-nosed porkers, which the native chiefly affects, with the cultivation of the pig-pond could hardly be brought to a higher point of perfection than that reached by its primitive inventors. In short, we imagine that if Jared is coming out here with the idea of turning the remnants of the Hawaiian race into a community of model farmers who will raise prize pumpkins for the county fair and subscribe to the Honolulu Homestead, he will meet with less success than did those who tried to graft them on to the stock of the Pilgrim Fathers and New England orthodoxy. The Hawaiian hasn't the divine spark in his breast which makes him yearn to be a granger, manufacturer, skinned-milk cheese and raise potatoes for a falling market.

Legislature a Farce.

Recent arrivals from Honolulu say that the residents of that City have gotten over taking the Legislature seriously, and have settled down to the conclusion that it is just a \$25,000 farce. They anticipate no further expense or detriment from it, because the proceedings being conducted in Hawaiian, contrary to the plain meaning of the Organic Act, all their transactions will probably be declared null and void. They say the Hawaiian statement got up, and banquage and amusements, with the cultivation of the pig-pond, have been their only business in various ways. A half-hour speech gets a translation about two minutes long, and then somebody moves to adjourn. Motions to adjourn are always in order and generally popular. The general opinion of the Dispensary bill is that it was intended to be a money-raiser from the liquor houses; the money was not coming, and its adoption is getting weak-kneed—Hilo Tribune.

Runaway Locomobile.

Charlie Burgess and E. Quinn have had a runaway. While out in the former's locomobile on Sunday, Mr. Quinn left the vehicle in order to open a gate. At the same time Mr. Burgess began rolling a cigarette and while doing so the locomobile started and before he could regain control it ran into a fence and smashed one of the wheels. Mr. Burgess was not injured.—Hilo Tribune.

Just as the Kinau was leaving Kawaihau, J. S. Smith was starting in a sail boat for Kailua, in custody of officers on a local bench warrant from Judge Edging's court for contempt of court in not answering a summons to appear for grand jury duty. Mr. Smith's claimed he was exempt, as he is customs officer at Mahukona. Whether Judge Edging takes the same view of the matter remains to be seen. The custom office was closed on Saturday, and some delay in shipping matters was experienced.

of abode, and in fact all the material in which the patient was known to have come in contact, together with all reasonable precautions as to daily examination of and surveillance of relatives, and intimates of deceased, and other measures will be taken of the nature of quarantine or restrictions placed upon personal liberty or trade until further manifestations of the disease appear.

Such a policy is deemed both by the Federal authorities and by this Department as reasonable, safe, rational, and in keeping with modern scientific treatment of the disease under the existing circumstances.

It is, however, necessary that this Department should have an increase of inspectors at once and also ample means to meet such expenses as would necessarily be incurred in an emergency of such magnitude as a recurrent epidemic of plague.

While I am not apprehensive of impending danger to life and our commerce, I am, however, disposed to take a practical, calm and philosophical view of the situation and act in accordance therewith, I am mindful of the duty of an official in my position and accordingly proffer the advice to the public to exercise great care and due caution in the association with and conduct of such persons as may be employed by them who are apt to be careless either in their mode of living or the selection of associates.

The exact whereabouts of the lodgings of servants should be known and the health of such servants should be carefully watched and in case of the slightest manifestations of illness the employer should summon a reputable physician who will assume the responsibilities and care of the case, and keep in touch with this Department.

As rodents are particularly susceptible to the disease and are known to be the disseminators of it, great care should be taken to exterminate them.

This Department will fumigate any premises or thoroughly sterilize any articles or carefully direct the work of bettering the sanitary conditions of any premises upon application, and, in short, will exert every influence in the direction of bettering the sanitary conditions of the City.

As yet there have been no new cases nor have we met with any other case of a suspicious nature.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. F. RAYMOND, M.D.,

President Board of Health.

Upolu is a Total Wreck.

News was brought by Wilder's steamer Kinau on Saturday to the effect that the little Island steamer Upolu, which went on the reef at Puako last week is a total wreck.

It is said that nothing but a hive of bees and a box containing groceries were saved from the vessel. The Upolu struck on the reef while attempting to enter the harbor. She struck on the rocks and, knocking a big hole in her bow, was full of water in a very little while after she went aground. Her captain and crew returned to Honolulu on the Kinau.

Coffer Succeeds Carmichael.

Dr. Carmichael, head of the local Federal quarantine station, expects to sail for San Francisco in a couple of weeks. He will be succeeded by Dr. Coffer, who has been here for several months past "getting into the ropes" with the aid of Dr. Carmichael.

For over two years Dr. Carmichael has been in charge of this station. The doctor does not know at present just where he will be stationed. Honolulu will be very sorry to lose his highly satisfactory services. They see in Dr. Coffer, however, a worthy successor and a man who is thoroughly acquainted with his duty.

Funeral of Mrs. Richardson.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John Richardson took place from St. Andrew's cathedral Sunday afternoon. That the deceased lady was held in high esteem was shown by the large attendance, the congregation crowding the cathedral. Queen Liliuokalani, Hon. S. Parker and W. H. Cornwell were among those present. The coffin was covered with a Hawaiian flag and beautiful floral offerings. The burial service of the Episcopal church was read by the Rev. V. H. Kitchat. The pupils of St. Andrew's Priory sang the hymn, "When our heads are bowed with woe," accompanied by Wray Taylor on the organ. The pall bearers were Hon. Robt. W. Wilcox, S. E. Kalua, D. Kalaukalan, R. H. Makena and Wm. White; Messrs. S. Nowlin, E. B. Friel and S. F. Chillingworth. The remains were interred in the Kawaiahae cemetery.

Wilson Leaves for the Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson leave by today's Kinau for the Coast. They will make their home in Austin, Nevada, where Mr. Wilson has purchased a big ranch. Mr. Wilson, during the two periods of his residence in Hilo, covering in all about six years, has proven himself to be a public-spirited and energetic citizen, to whom Hilo is in the main indebted for much of her progress. His loss will be felt in a business way, as well as that of both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson in the social life of the town.—Hilo Tribune.

Runaway Locomobile.

Charlie Burgess and E. Quinn have had a runaway. While out in the former's locomobile on Sunday, Mr. Quinn left the vehicle in order to open a gate. At the same time Mr. Burgess began rolling a cigarette and while doing so the locomobile started and before he could regain control it ran into a fence and smashed one of the wheels. Mr. Burgess was not injured.—Hilo Tribune.

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Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they want to—but simply because they MUST.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fullness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Laine, Flaunagan, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

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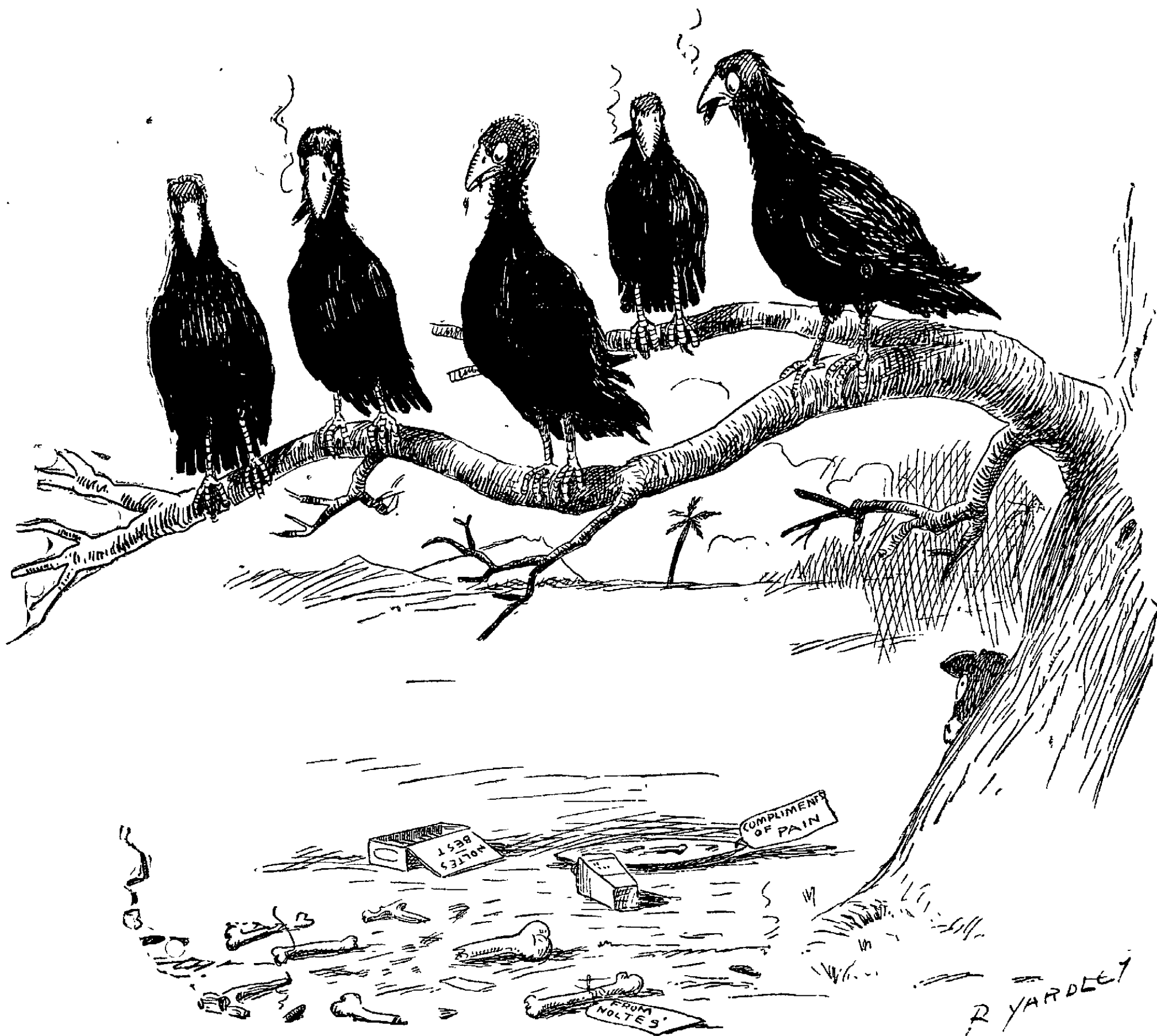
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THE HOUSE WOULD BE INVESTIGATED.



Who Says Our Feathers are Black?

(From Saturday's daily.)

THERE was a strong tendency to avoid clashes in the Senate yesterday morning and only routine business came up. Senator Russell was absent during the session getting ready for his grand act performance which may occur today in regard to the Dispensary bill. Not a "dram" took place, and when Senator White moved to adjourn, shortly before noon, because it was Good Friday, there was an evident feeling of relief and a unanimous support of the motion. The routine work consisted of presentation of reports and resolutions.

Senator Baldwin presented the following report for the committee on education and health, to whom was referred a resolution introduced April 1, by G. R. Carter:

Your committee interviewed the Board of Health in regard to the matter and find that, on July 11, 1900, and again on April 1, 1901, the Board served a notice on the Superintendent of Public Works calling his attention to the insanitary condition of the lavatories and ordering him to remove the nuisance and put the premises in a sanitary condition.

Your committee interviewed the Superintendent of Public Works, who stated that the matter had not been attended to sooner owing to a disagreement between the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works and some of the officials in the Judiciary building as to the location of proposed new lavatories, but that the matter had been finally settled and new lavatory rooms would be immediately constructed on the back veranda of the Judiciary building to connect with the sewer system, and the nuisance in the yard removed.

D. KALAUOKALANI,
H. P. BALDWIN,
D. KANUHA.

This report as well as the following of the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution introduced April 4 by G. R. Carter, instructing the committee to investigate and report on estimate of the cost of a fire proof vault to hold the probate proceedings and records of the Judiciary committee, was adopted.

We find that the construction of a vault for the Judiciary department was recommended by a committee of the Legislature of 1892, and an appropriation probably made at that time for the same.

That an appropriation was made for this vault in the Loan bill passed in 1898 by the Council of State, but that the money borrowed under said Loan bill has been about exhausted for the sewerage system and other items in the bill.

It is estimated by the Superintendent of Public Works that the proposed vault will cost \$2,000, and an item calling for this amount for the vault has been put in the Loan bill now before the Senate.

D. KALAUOKALANI,
DAVID KANUHA,
H. P. BALDWIN.

The following report of the majority of the committee on intoxicants was presented by Mr. White and adopted:

Your committee on intoxicants, to

whom was referred Senate bill 15, entitled "An act to amend section 424 of the Penal Laws relating to the illegal manufacture for sale of spirituous liquors and substance, has had the same under consideration, report it back and recommend its passage.

Also Senate bill 16, entitled "An act to amend section 425 of the Penal Laws relating to the distillation of spirituous liquors, have had the same under consideration, report it back and recommend its passage.

Also Senate bill 19, entitled "An act to amend section 463 of the Penal Laws relating to importation of spirituous liquors, have had the same under consideration, report it back and recommend it do not pass.

Both the bills referred to were ordered typewritten and read the third time on Monday.

Mr. Paris reported for the public lands committee on resolution 35 to the effect that the Superintendent of Public Works had stated that all the items asked for in the resolution were included in the Appropriation bill. The committee recommended that the resolution be laid on the table to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

Mr. Paris reported further, for the same committee, on resolution 33, asking for an appropriation of \$5,000 to lay water pipes on land below King street to Kalia, extending to the sea.

Your committee has interviewed the Superintendent of Public Works, who said that as the estimate for water works was \$120,000 in a lump sum, it was probably included. We then interviewed Mr. Pratt of the water works, who said that nothing had been put in the estimate for this district.

As there is quite a population and a large tract being opened up for settlement, and as the water rates are a source of large profit to the Government, your committee would recommend the amount asked be granted.

JOHN T. BROWN,
J. D. PARIS,
L. NAKAPAAHU

The report was adopted. Then Senator Kanuha went after the printing committee and asked that several bills in its possession be produced in print forthwith. Senator Kalauokalani, the chairman of the committee, promised the Senator that the bills should be on the desks of the solons this morning and Kanuha was pacified.

Because a man is a good tailor he does not necessarily know all about printing offices.

Senator White introduced "An act to provide for the revision of the statutes of the Territory of Hawaii," and under suspension of rules it was referred to the printing committee, and Senator Kanuha's report for the committee on education that the bill relating to school licenses pass was adopted.

Resolved, That an item of \$25,000 be inserted in the Appropriation bill under the appropriation for the fire department of Honolulu for the installing of a fire alarm telegraph system in Honolulu.

Under suspension of rules, the Appropriation bill was taken up for consideration and referred to the printing committee.

Resolution 8 was taken off the table and referred to the public lands committee.

At 12 noon the Senate adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The House met promptly on time this morning only to discuss an immediate motion to adjourn. Mahoe moved to adjourn on account of Good Friday being a regular holiday throughout the world and recognized by the Federal laws.

Aylett then proceeded to score the Government for not advertising the holiday in the papers.

Robertson explained that the custom of advertising went by the board in 1898, when the Legislature passed a resolution to the effect that such procedure was not necessary. He further stated that the day was not a holiday but to all intents and purposes a Sunday.

Kumalae said that although he was a church member, he did not believe that services were being held in his church and he did not propose to go to church if they adjourned, neither, he thought, did the other members intend to do anything but the ordinary duties of the day. Therefore it was better to stay in the House and work.

Dickey asked that the House consider the lost day as one of the regular session days and strongly urged that the House go ahead with the business in hand.

The motion to adjourn was carried by a vote of 12-11.

Dickey questioned the vote and asked for a rising ballot, but was overruled by the speaker.

Several of the members remained to work after the adjournment and Messrs. arrayed in a new Easter suit, stayed to chat with Speaker Akina.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM

QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies, but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. George F. Parsons & Co., druggists of this place to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this ointment to many of my friends, who agree with me that this is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. It gives relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's 50 cents.

Robert Tibbitts, of the contracting firm of Healy & Tibbitts, San Francisco, who are constructing the naval wharves at Pago Pago, is a passenger on the Sonoma for Samoa.

Commercial

THE local stock market has been exceptionally dull the past week, and all attributable, so many of the brokers say, to the publication of the statement of a suspected plague case last week, coupled with the fact that buyers are awaiting the final disposition of some bills now pending in the Legislature which are detrimental to sugar interests. The chief of these is the Prendergast bill proposing a tax of \$10 a ton on sugar. No one has serious apprehensions in the matter, for the reason that the Governor's veto, sustained by the six Republican Senators, would put an end to any undesirable legislation. The weakness of the San Francisco market has also had its effect on the local market. The latest quotations from the Coast show the Island securities to be quite weak, as the following list will show: "Hawaiian Commercial sold for \$38 in San Francisco on the 29th of March. On the same day Oceanic S. S. Co. stock sold for \$56.50. Other stocks brought the following prices: Honokaa, \$31.87 1/2, Hutchinson, \$22.12 1/2, Kilauea, \$21. Makaweli, \$38 7/8. Forty-five shares of Hutchinson sold, seller 90 days, at \$22."

A letter received on the Sonoma by a financial house here from a San Francisco broker states that Ed. Politz had returned to San Francisco from New York, whither he had gone to interest New York buyers in Island sugar stocks. The San Francisco broker stated that while Mr. Politz had failed to form a parent company to foster Hawaiian securities in the New York market, he had succeeded in placing large blocks of Honokaa, Paauhau, Kilauea, Onomea, and one or two other stocks, and this would enable him to operate to better advantage in the San Francisco market. The prediction was made that within two weeks a decided improvement in the tone of the market, as far as Island stocks on the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange was concerned, would be noted.

This same correspondent also stated that all securities in San Francisco were weak, which is attributed largely to the fall in Oceanic Steamship stock, caused by an assessment of \$10 per share being levied.

The stock dropped from 10s to 8s, but has since recovered to 9 1/2 bid, 15 asked.

There were no sessions of the local stock exchange yesterday, being Good Friday, which was observed by all the financial institutions as a holiday. At the closing session Thursday Ewa sold at 7 1/2. There were some sales in the fore part of the week at 28. Honoum is 165 bid 172 1/2 asked. Hawaiian Agricultural is 315 bid. A few shares of Hawaiian Sugar sold at 4 1/2. The stock closing at 42 asked. Kahuku sold at 28, closing at the same figure asked. Pepeekeo 165 asked. Waimaia quoted at par asked. Oahu Sugar Company dropped steadily until it reached 157, there have been sales of Wailua at from 118 down to 115 1/4 on Thursday; the stock is weak at this figure. Pioneer Mill, 120 asked, with little or no dealing in the stock.

On the assessable heavy sales were made in McBride at 8, buyer 30. Lava Straight sales of Oahu were made at 4 1/2, a few shares of Kona Sugar Company were offered at 50, but not taken up the closing bid on Thursday was 40.

Among the bonds, sales were made of Oahu Railway at 100. There is a good demand for bonds of this kind at the same figure. Government of \$94 bid. Oahu Sugar Company, 102 asked. Ewa 101 bid.

News came by the Sonoma of the appointment of an agent of the Treasury Department to come to Honolulu shortly to liquidate the Hawaiian debt. This will have the effect of placing the redeemable bonds at par at once.

RAPID TRANSIT AND COLLEGE TRUSTEES SIGN AN AGREEMENT

The Oahu College trustees, representing the College Hills subdivision and the Island Realty Company, representing the large acreage in Manoa valley formerly owned by Secretary of the Territory Cooper, have made an agreement with the Rapid Transit and Land Company whereby the latter company will extend its track from the intersection of Punahou street and Wilder avenue to and through the property so controlled. The extension means much to the property holdings in Manoa valley and brings the suburb much closer to the City than if it had to be reached by carriage.

BRADSTREET'S ON SUGAR PRODUCTION

Bradstreet's for March 23 has the following with reference to sugar as a staple: "Sugar is one of the few great commodities in the production of which the United States is weak and dependent," says the Review of Reviews. "In almost all of the great necessities of life—food, clothing, fuel and shelter—the country is more than self-sufficient, but in the matter of sugar we are largely dependent on foreign countries. And our sugar bill is the largest by far of any of our foreign accounts—twice that of coffee, which stands next in prominence and much greater than that for India rubber, tea, silk or hemp. Every year we pay about \$100,000,000 or \$125 for every man, woman and child in the country, to foreign countries for sugar. Indeed, out of more than 2,000,000 tons of sugar which the United States consumes annually, we produce a paltry 27,000 tons, mostly from the cane fields of Louisiana. This does not include the production of the new island possessions, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, but these would add only 40,000 tons to our production, still leaving us to obtain much more than half of our sugar from the foreigner. And all this in the face of the fact that so good an authority as Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture says: 'We have no more need to import sugar than to import wheat.'"

Pails! Pails! Pails!

SPECIAL SALE

NO. 13.

GENUINE

Indurated Fibre Pails

One of the most useful articles in the household, at the following special prices:

12-QUART, 40 CENTS
14-QUART, 50 CENTS
18-QUART, 60 CENTS
20-QUART, 85 CENTS

SEE THE DISPLAY IN OUR LARGE WINDOW.

This Sale is for ONE WEEK ONLY, ending Saturday, April 13th

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of.....
CROCKERY,
GLASS AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves, Primus Stoves, double-coated Granite Ironware

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores
Cures Sores on the Neck
Cures Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scrofula
Cures Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Chloric Swellings

Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

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SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Pulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

RUSSEL'S MINORITY REPORT ON THE DISPENSARY BILL

(Continued from Page 1.)

public, where republicanism and democracy are carried so far as direct legislation by the masses of the people through initiative and referendum. The State control of the sale of liquor was adopted there about ten years ago after the question was submitted to the direct vote of the people. There is a tendency on the part of some Senators to "consult the voters." In Switzerland, where every citizen is an educated man, such a plan is sensible and even desirable. Not so in the Territory of Hawaii, where no education of the masses does not go beyond the knowledge of reading and writing, and where, therefore, the most intelligent are elected as legislators not for the purpose of serving the people, but for the purpose of being merely as intermediate machines between the people and the executive, but for the purpose of using their own brains on the mere trust that they will do "what is good for the people."

From the point of view of public morality, a view entirely distinct from that of temperance, I will state that the very existence of such a trade which brings \$23 per cent profit is dangerous to the community, especially when it concerns liquor. Such enormous profits necessarily result in public corruption. The saloon people assert themselves as "State within the State," dictating the State policy. Since there cannot be two managers in the same concern, the question of State control of liquors is merely a question of an alternative: whether it is the State that will own the saloon, or whether the saloon will own the State. Any further procrastination to assert the rights of the State is dangerous, because the power of the saloon will soon outgrow the power of the State, and no Legislature will be able to pass any measure contrary to the interest of the liquor traffic.

Under the head of "studies" the majority report directs you upon this dangerous path of procrastination. There has been enough study already.

The Legislature of 1896 appointed a special commission to investigate the liquor question and recommend the best system. This commission collected a good deal of information which was incorporated into a good-sized report favorable enough to the Gothenberg system. Did the majority of the committee read this report? If they did, how many more commissions and years of study do they require in order to complete their knowledge? Shall we wait until the last granule will know all about the differential calculus? It is state that liquor will be cheaper, and this will increase drunkenness. Yes, the liquor will be cheaper. It must be cheaper. For a regular temperate consumer it is a staple like other staples of food, an indispensable article upon his dinner table. There is no more sense in levying a tax on him for liquor than for his bread and butter. As for dipsomaniacs or drunkards, they are sick men, and it is absurd to crush them with taxation for their sickness, as much absurd as to tax any other sick person for being sick. It is absurd to compel them to sell their overcoats and the petcoats of their wives to procure liquor, which procure they must and will, no matter what is the price.

It will be more to purpose to build and maintain a special hospital for the inmates where they might be cared for. Such hospital could be built and maintained from the profits of liquor sales. Every restaurant and hotel, according to the provisions of the bill, may, and undoubtedly will, keep liquors for the accommodation of tourists, and guests and the tourists travel will not in any way be affected.

The Dispensary System was not only "attempted" as the majority report states, in South Carolina, but it has been in good running order there for over eight years, becoming so popular that it has been extended to the neighboring State of North Carolina. Massachusetts people fight hard against liquor interests to introduce the Norway system (Switzerland and the whole of Russia (not certain provinces, as the majority report states) have for long years adopted the Dispensary System, and the reports from all those countries are more than favorable. As an illustration, I quote some extracts from private letters received from my friends in South Carolina. Here is what the first Commissioner and organizer of South Carolina Dispensary System, the highest authority in the United States on the subject, writes:

"I must say in the outset that I feel delighted to note the favorable progress of the Dispensary liquor system in your Territory, and I trust the advocates of the proposed bill will not only have no obstacles that will prevent an early fruition of their laudable hopes. The condition of affairs with us at the beginning seems to me to be about the same as you are contending with at this time. We had a division in our own factions or ranks—Dispensary and Anti-Dispensary. You seem to have, so far as I gather from your letters, Home Rulers and Republicans. As the Democrats and Home Rulers seem to be together, I am convinced that you have an easier fight than we had. We had here a fight to a finish. Arranged against us was the barroom element and its money, the aristocracy of the State and another large element that was opposed to reform for the same reason that the Irishman was against the government of 'agin any such thing decent.' One would have to have been on the spot to realize fully what we had to contend with. While we still have a few soreheads, you may be assured that the open bar-room in South Carolina is a thing of the past and many thousands who opposed the Dispensary at its inception would not now change for anything. Our last Legislature, hastily adjourned and the law, as administered, was commended on every hand and no suggestion was ever made of a change to any article of the Act. This is very remarkable for you know that any law that touches the people at every point as does this, is liable to violent assault at every moment. I only mention these few matters as I pass along to convince you that the masses are satisfied and that you gentlemen who are fighting for the law in your Territory are attempting the noblest work within your power for your fellow-men. We all admit that whisky is an evil but that it will be sold as long as the world stands. All we can do is to try and restrict it to legal methods. If there is such a thing as placing honor, reputation and Christian character in the liquor business in any of its aspects, it is certainly in the Dispensary plan & which you and those interested with you in the idea God-speed. I believe that a fair trial of the system in Hawaii will bring down laurels upon the heads of those who father and stand by the law to the end."

"Now, as to myself in the matter, it would suit me very well to go to Honolulu between May and September and assist your people in establishing the system. I would suggest that you elect your own Commissioner from your own best men and let me train him, for I feel that were you to elect a stranger, or a person from outside your Territory, it would give the opposition something to talk about and something to fight you in the next campaign. You will find that discreet action in this regard is the best. I want to say that to put this law into effect will be a long and dangerous undertaking, and you must make up your minds that the whisky element will not die easy. You may have some outbreaks in which the extreme hand of the law will have to be upheld. You need not fear failure, however, if your men have backbone and are working for the best interest of the people."

"I am willing to go to Honolulu in May and remain until September or October, training one of your local men in the business so that he may take full charge of it at the end of that time. I will then return home. In December of January, if I like Honolulu, which I think I undoubtedly will, I will return for a year or so and will give such advice to the Dispensary Department as may lie within my power."

"Convey to Dr. Russel, Mr. Emmeluth, Mr. Kakaokalani and the other advocates of the Dispensary law, whom you mentioned, my earnest wishes for their success."

"I have the honor to remain, dear Sir, sincerely yours, D. H. TRAXLER."

The following extract is from the letter of present Commissioner H. H. Crum:

Office of H. H. Crum, State Dispensary Commissioner, South Carolina Dispensary, (T. W. Collins, bookkeeper), Columbia, S. C., March 18, 1901.

I am sorry that I am unable to give you statistics as to the decrease of drunkenness, crime, etc. All of our pamphlets have been exhausted some time ago. My recollection is that the arrests for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc., have been reduced about 90 per cent and possibly 95 per cent now. We have had quite a number of convictions, and the law is well enforced, with possibly the exception of Charleston, a seaport town within our State which makes it very hard to enforce there."

Your question as to how the original package coming into your State is handled, will say that the United States Government allows a man to order for his own use as much as four and seven-eighths gallons. We watch the express companies, and if he orders more than he can consume personally, we seize his package."

In reference to the Germanic Brewing Company, will state that we have a brewing company in Charleston, S. C., and the State uses as much of this beer from this company as it can. All the surplus that this company makes we give them shipping certificates and allow them to ship beyond the limits of the State, but they can sell none of their stuff within the State except through the Dispensary."

We pay the United States Government a license for both State and County. For the State a wholesale license and for the county, a retail license. This we think is an unjust tax, and we are asking the United States Government to relieve us of it, which I think will finally win. We have some trouble with the illicit sale of liquor, but it is growing rapidly less each year."

With best wishes, I am, yours very truly, H. H. CRUM, Commissioner.

In regard to the sum of \$2000,000 required by the bill, it may not be sufficient, and I propose to amend it so as to read \$250,000. Considering that in the course of one year the most of the old licenses will continue to sell liquor and the fact that the sale in Government Dispensaries will be for cash only, so that the capital invested may be returned several times a year to be re-invested. I think the last named amount will be sufficient for the first biennial period.

The important feature of the bill is that it does away with private profits in liquor sales. In doing so it puts a stop upon every sort of pressure exercised by the dealer in order to make one drink. No more saloons, no rumming, no mutual trading, no room for making the drinking an entertainment, no free lunches, etc. And at the same time no infringement upon the liberties of any one, since everybody can easily procure every kind of pure liquor in any quantity."

In regard to the whole report of the majority of your committee, as formerly constituted, I will state that it is a familiar voice of the Canadian and United States Liquor Dealers' Convention, held in New York in 1885. This convention appointed a commission to visit the State of South Carolina and report upon the Dispensary law. The majority report of your committee is a rank piece of plagiarism from the report of that commission, and I am astonished to know that your committee could permit the said Commission's report to be foisted upon them."

For all these reasons the minority of your committee appeals to the highest patriotic and humane feelings of this representative body and heartily recommends the passage of the bill as it is, with but a few small amendments. What further amendments may be necessary will be shown by experience, and such amendments may be safely left to the next Legislature."

NICHOLAS RUSSEL
Member of the Committee on Intoxicants
Dated this 5th day of April, 1901.

bill now, he would oppose it, and Senator Carter took the same stand. Then came a desultory discussion on circulating libraries, which finished by Dr. Russel asking how long a circulating library could travel before it was "inky." He added that we have no high schools or colleges here, but only very common schools, a statement which made Mr. Carter say something about Oahu college, but before another row started Senator Baldwin made a motion and consideration of the bill was deferred.

Bill 72, regulating the sale of merchandise, wares and goods, was read by title and referred to the ways and means committee, as was bill 75, referring to personal and school taxes.

Senate bill 68, providing for the filling, foreclosing, limitation and priority of chattel mortgages, introduced by Senator John Brown, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Senator Kakaokalani introduced the following Senate resolution:

Whereas, It has come to my knowledge, upon good authority, that a written memorial is being circulated about Honolulu, to be presented to the Legislature advising against the passage of Senate bill No. 42, more familiarly known as the Dispensary bill;

That among other arguments used to procure signatures to said memorial the following arguments, in substance and effect, are used and promulgated: "That since I have had time to study the bill I have become convinced that it is not a wise measure; that I have said it should not be enacted into law; that I have entirely repudiated the bill; that I will not vote for it"; and many other statements of like false and fraudulent character are being used; all of which statements are false and untrue; therefore, be it:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a special committee of three members to hear and reduce to writing the statements of persons circulating said memorial and using such false and fraudulent statements and arguments, and that such special committee be instructed to promptly report the same to the Senate, that proper steps may be taken to punish such guilty persons according to law."

DAVID KANUHA,
Senator of the Third District.

The Senate laid it on the table without debate, considering alleged gossip. Senator Achi gave notice of an Act to repeal chapter 84, Act 55, Session Laws, 1898. When asked what act 55 referred to, the Senator shook his head and said he thought it was something about roads.

Senator Crabbe gave notice of his intention to introduce: 1. An Act to Amend Act 26, Session Laws of 1898; 2. An Act to Prohibit the Driving of Any Vehicle Faster Than a Walk Over Certain Street Crossings; 3. An Act to Regulate the Use of Lights on Vehicles After Dark; 4. An Act Providing for the Placing of Wires for the Transmission of Electricity Underground.

Senator Paris gave notice of an Act to amend section 6 of Chapter LXXIX of Penal Code relating to the census.

Senator Crabbe introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of \$5,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the grading of Queen street, commencing at the Sanitary Steam Laundry and running in an easterly direction.

C. L. CRABBE,
Senator Third District, Island of Oahu.

The following reports were read.
Hon. S. E. Kaue, President of the Senate.

Sir, Your Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions to whom the bill 63 was referred, respectfully report as follows:

1. The word "person" may be inserted in the place of "citizen" in the first line, first section, as we believe the Legislature has to make laws for all and not for citizens only, and your committee further believe that the law may be declared unconstitutional if it is passed in its present form.

2. In place of the words "three thousand five hundred" in the following lines that is line 7th, section 1, lines 8th, 6th, 7th and 8th, section 2, and line 1st, section 1, also in the title of the Act, the words "three thousand" may be inserted.

We believe the idea in the law is a very good one; the law now exempts for a family a house, lot and buildings, providing the value thereof shall not exceed \$250.

The old law was drafted and passed several years ago, when the price of land was low; but now we believe a person in order to get a comfortable home for a family must spend at least \$3,000.

With the above amendments we recommend that the bill pass.

C. CHIL,
J. R. KAOHU,
Hon. S. E. Kaue, President of the Senate.

Sir, Your Committee on Public Lands, Public Works and Internal Improvements to whom was referred resolution 23, asking for \$5,000 to extend the Walluku and Kahului water works beg leave to report:

Your committee find that there are many persons residing on the Waialea and Kahului roads who are without water.

Your committee find it would require to extend the present pipes to reach the different places a distance of about three miles, and would recommend the item be inserted in the appropriation bill.

JOHN T. BROWN,
J. D. PARIS,
L. NAKAPAAHU,
Hon. S. E. Kaue, President of the Senate.

Your Committee on Intoxicants to whom was referred House bill No. 41, "An Act Relating to the Prevention of Minors Being Employed in Places Where Liquor is Sold," having had the same under consideration, report the same back and recommend its passage.

WM. WHITE,
CLARENCE L. CRABBE,
Hon. S. E. Kaue, President of the Senate.

Sir, Your Committee on Education decided in favor of the Senate bill No. 12, "An Act to Provide for and to Regulate the Sending of the American Youth to the United States to be educated."

Yours respectfully,
DAVID KANUHA,
R. P. BALDWIN,
D. KAKAOKALANI

All reports were laid to be considered with respective bills.

The reading of the Governor's message relating to appointments was made the order of the day for the 10th inst.

The Senate adjourned till this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The reading of Paterday's minutes encroached considerably upon yesterday morning's session and it was not until after 10 o'clock that the House commenced on the business of the day. Considerable work was dealt with, however, once a start was made.

Either there is a new deal among the Independents or the party whip has been at work urging them to argue less

and do more, with the pleasing result that motion after motion and bill after bill goes along with but little debate on the third reading, while the eye and no sheets show a unanimity of ballot that is surprising.

There were two individual exceptions to this pull-together feeling, both of whom went on record as the only dissenters in an otherwise unanimous vote.

The occasion was the passing of House bill 57, providing for the interchanging of Circuit Judges in case of absence, vacancy or disqualification. The long list of ayes was broken by a vicious, snappy "No" from Moesman and a stentorian negative from Kaniho.

The fact that the bill was introduced by Robertson was probably the occasion of Moesman's refusal to vote "aye," while Kaniho invariably votes opposite to what seems to be the majority, when the polling has got down to the K's.

Emmeluth failed to grace his chair until 10:30.

There was a pile of petitions presented yesterday, many of them causing much amusement by the ingenuousness of their needs.

Prendergast, who has a conveniently indistinct utterance for reading franchises, gave notice of Pain Franchise No. 3, asking this time for electric traction for the Hawaiian Tramways Company.

House bill 74 (third reading) raised a little talk. The bill relates to the auditing of public accounts and provides that sums not to exceed \$2,000 at a time may be advanced for the expenses of certain courts upon the approval of the Chief Justice.

Up to this time the courts have illegally used what money was on hand from fines, etc., to pay the jurors' fees and other cash expenditure. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

House bill 72, which raises the valuation of taxable property to \$1,000 instead of \$500 as hitherto, and which was referred to the committee on taxation, called forth the comment from Prendergast that the revenue prospect was scant enough already and possible bases of supplies should not be cut down.

Makekau, during the discussion of the bill as to the extortion practiced on laborers, seized the opportunity to speak once more of his love for the poor man and gave a lengthy dissertation on certain faro patches in which he had an interest and the House, apparently, none whatever.

The majority report of the committee on the Attachment Exemption bill proved hostile to the merchants' petition.

During the motion for adjournment Emmeluth attempted to get in a first reading of House bill 53, but was left at the post protesting against the celerity of the members to get away from their desks.

BUSINESS DONE.

Report of Public Lands and Improvement Committee on petition for the widening of Halawa bridge advised that \$2,000 be inserted for the improvement asked.

Report of Public Lands Committee advised that Haahoe's resolution on Hilo road improvements be tabled with Ewaliko's motion asking for \$350,000, which covered the ground already. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Miscellaneous concerning a petition asking (1) for the abolishment of all personal taxes; (2) for the repealing of Board of Health laws; (3) establishment of 8-hour day; (4) American citizens to be employed on Public Works; and (5) Half fees to unsuccessful bidders; recommended the tabling of the first four requests with the respective bills on these subjects and the rejection of the last prayer. Adopted.

Senate bill 29, relating to licensed doctors, was reported from the Senate as passing first reading.

House bill 32, relating to a great seal for the Territory, was substituted by another bill, which passed its first reading.

House bill 15, relative to the amendment of section 84, chapter 82, of the Civil Laws, passed its third reading.

House bill 2, concerning an emergency fund, in a slightly amended form, passed on its third reading; 24-1.

Notice of a franchise bill providing for the use of electric traction by the Hawaiian Tramways Company, was given by Representative Prendergast.

A bill for a franchise for the Standard Telephone Company to operate in Honolulu passed its first reading. (Beckley.)

A bill repealing certain laws relating to the manufacture of liquors (Monsarrat) passed its first reading.

The bill relating to the exemption of attachments was laid over until Thursday.

Report of Judiciary Committee concerning the sale of alcohol (House bill 19) was tabled, to be considered with the bill.

House bill 69, providing for damages for wrongful death, third reading was laid over until today on Dickey's motion for amendment of title.

House bill 70, providing for the use of English and Hawaiian in Circuit Courts, passed its third reading by a unanimous vote of 28.

House bill 73, to amend sections 290 and 291 and repeal section 294 of Civil Laws governing Olaa reservation, third reading, was referred to Judiciary Committee.

House bill 74, relative to the auditing of public accounts, third reading, referred to Judiciary Committee.

House bill 72, to amend section 3 of the Civil Laws of 1892 relating to the valuation of taxable property, was referred to the Committee on Taxation third reading.

House bill 57, to amend section 45, chapter 17, Session Laws of 1892, relating to the interchange of Circuit Judges (Robertson) passed on its third reading Moesman and Kaniho dissenting.

The following petitions were presented: A request for an appropriation of \$13,000 for road improvements in Manoa. (Avery.)

The Board of Health have right to watch the making of poi and the cooking of restaurants, hotels, etc. (Makekau.)

A petition from Kona District that fish be sold at a maximum rate of ten cents per pound.

A prayer from the same constituency to repeal all personal taxes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sachs are staying at the Hawaiian Hotel, where they will be pleased to see their many friends.

THE DAY IN COURT

The First Circuit Court was called to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the only matter before the court being the oath of office taken by the newly appointed judge, Geo. D. Gear.

The judge addressed the assemblage of attorneys and court officials as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Bar: I have pleasure in announcing that on the 2nd day of March, 1901, Mr. George D. Gear was appointed second judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit for the Territory of Hawaii by President McKinley. Mr. Gear has this day taken the oath of office and has, in other respects, qualified himself for the office."

C. A. K. Hopkins read the two papers and the court then continued:

"It is by the court now here ordered that the commission of the Hon. Geo. D. Gear, as second judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit for the Territory of Hawaii together with his oath of office, be engrossed in the minutes of this court. The clerk will issue a special venire for twenty-five trial jurors, returnable Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The Probate calendar will be called tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock."

The court then adjourned until Wednesday, April 10, 1901, at 10 a. m.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

The Federal Grand Jury was not sworn yesterday morning, as upon roll call and examination only fourteen jurors were accepted, several being absent and others not being qualified.

Attachments were issued for two absentees, and to make certain of a full list for this morning, a special venire for seven men, to be chosen from the body of the district, was issued.

Today at 10 o'clock the jury will probably be filed, sworn and receive the charge of the court.

The first and second judges of the First Circuit Court, by invitation, sat on the bench with Judge Estee.

The following names constituted the roll: J. J. Egan, Edwin Thomas, A. J. Oliver, James G. Spencer (excused), J. E. Anderson, P. H. Burnett, Edward Hapal (excused on account of being Territorial officer at Hilo), F. R. Vida Chas. Bellina and A. L. Morris (both absent and writs of attachment were issued), James L. Torbert, M. M. Kohn, Samuel Lederer (excused), T. W. Nott, James Nott, Jr., C. B. Ripley, E. S. Richards, J. S. M. Sheldon.

The trial jurors were examined and accepted and were excused until Monday, April 15. The roll was as follows: H. Stelling, W. F. Sharratt, St. C. B. Sayers, Chas. H. Carter, E. C. Rowe, E. C. Winston, H. M. Mist (excused, not a citizen), Thos. E. Wall, R. W. Holt, Henry Deacon, L. C. Ables, O. G. Trap-hagen, Capt. A. N. Tripp, Duke McNichols, H. McCullum, Louis Warren, W. L. Eaton, J. K. Merresberg, H. Klemme, Norman W. Griswold, Edgar Henriques, E. R. Adams, A. B. Scrimgeour and H. C. Vida.

COURT NOTES.

M. A. Gonsalves, administrator in the estate of A. C. Pestana, yesterday filed a petition for an order authorizing him to sell certain real estate, being a piece of land situate on Makiki street, a portion of Eoyal Estate No. 8035, the same being 120 feet wide by 170 feet deep, with two cottages thereon, and of the property value of \$6,000. The petition is based upon accompanying accounts, which show claims against the estate for \$3,892.50, and petition alleges that there are no funds in said estate to meet such claims.

Upon filing the petition for discharge, together with a receipt for moneys due paid to the legatee in the estate of Angelo Gussion, deceased, J. P. Cooke was yesterday, by order of court, discharged from his duties and responsibilities as trustee in said estate.

S. K. Mahoe and D. K. Wallehua were yesterday admitted to practice as attorneys in the police courts.

High Sheriff Brown yesterday returned, unanswered, the summons of the Circuit Court, upon the defendant in the divorce suit of Joseph M. Coe vs. Evalina Lopez, stating in the return upon information and belief that the defendant is now in California, and without the jurisdiction of the court from which the summons was issued.

In the case of Marie Josephine Hall vs. William A. Hall, an order of court has been issued, by consent of counsel, modifying the restraining order theretofore issued against the defendant, such modifying order permitting said plaintiff to mortgage his property for the sum of \$5,000 at such terms as he may choose.

MAUNALEI LITIGATION.

Motion and petition were yesterday filed by Holmes & Stanley attorneys for David Dayton, trustee William H. Pain, Paul Neumann, Frederick H. Hayselden and Taluia L. Hayselden, praying for permission of the court to file suit against T. McCants Stewart, receiver in the case of Gear, Lansing & Co vs. The Maunalei Sugar Co. Ltd., and the petition was allowed by the court.

The petition is a proceeding in equity, praying that the said receiver be ordered to appear and answer the petition filed, and that upon hearing thereon an order be made requiring the receiver to pay \$5,000 to the petitioners as rental for the lands occupied by the Maunalei plantation, and that in default of payment the receiver surrender to the petitioners the possession of the lands named. It is also set forth in the petition that besides the \$5000 claimed as falling due since the receiver took possession of the property there was \$10,000 rental overdue prior to that time.

DISCONTINUANCE.

A discontinuance of action has been filed by Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for plaintiff in the case of Sorenson & Lyle vs. Hilo Island and Telegraph Co. Ltd.

SUGAR COMPANY APPEAL.

A decree dismissing plaintiff's bill of complaint in the case of the Walluku Sugar Company vs. Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company (tunnel case) was yesterday given to the judge of the First Circuit Court. Notice of appeal was given and an appeal to the Supreme Court taken by Messrs. Kinney, Bailou & McClannahan, attorneys for plaintiff.

FEDERAL COURT ATTORNEYS.

F. W. Estep of Honolulu, has been admitted to practice as an attorney by the Federal Court, upon the motion of C. C. Bittling.

Enoch Johnson, of Honolulu, was admitted yesterday to practice in the Federal Court upon application of Paul Neumann.

NATURALIZATIONS.

Joao I. Silva, a native of Portugal, aged thirty-two years, was yesterday admitted to citizenship by the Federal Court.

DODD ESTATE.

A motion has been made in the matter of the estate of James Dodd, deceased, by Robert William Cathcart, as executor, for permission to deposit with the clerk of the court all monies, funds, vouchers, and title deeds now in his hands as executor of said estate. The motion is made in view of the fact that the final accounts in said estate have been filed, and that upon hearing of them being referred to a master, that said master in his findings, finds such accounts to be correct, but recommends that the executor and executrix be not discharged until such time as a report may be had of the proceedings before the Superior Court in San Francisco in re said estate.

MINER CASE.

The following minutes of the Supreme Court, taken by the clerk on April 6th shows the present situation in the complicated Miner divorce case: "The court states that it has considered the matter of counsel fee submitted, that the majority of the court is of the opinion that \$1,000 would be a reasonable fee and that the third member is of the opinion that the amount of such fee should be fixed at \$1,250."

"Counsel for libellant orally confesses error, and also files a written confession of error."

"The court thereupon sustains libellee's exceptions, reverses the decree of the Circuit Court, and remands the cause to the Circuit Court, First Circuit, for such further proceedings as may be necessary."

An order was signed accordingly by the court.

FOR TOMORROW.

The list of chamber matters to be taken up tomorrow morning by the judge of the First Circuit Court, are as follows:

Estate Charles Titcomb, annual accounts, in re Trustee of A. J. Jones; Estate E. P. Bishop, master's report; re B. P. Bishop Museum Trust, master's report; Estate of John Phillips, ruling on objections to master's report; guardianship matter of W. A. and Annie Hall, master's report; Estate Achi K. Akau, master's report; Estate Kimokeo Kawaha, probate of will; Stanley vs. Barenaba, motion; Antone vs. Castil, motion to set case for hearing; Robinson vs. Robinson, motion to set case for hearing; Barth vs. Kahuku Plantation, motion to set demurrer for argument.

At 2 p. m. the argument on demurrer in the case of W. F. C. Hasson vs. W. H. Pain et al., will be heard.

HOUSE GETS ENERGETIC

SEVERAL persons who are not usually within the festive halls of the bungalow were present at the session of the Senate on Saturday, expecting that the minority report of Senator Russell in regard to the Dispensary bill would be presented. All were disappointed, because the learned Senator was simply out of sight, probably not having finished his report.

The bill, which is creating so much discussion, will be attended to on Wednesday next if Senator Russell is ready to meet the enemies of the measure, which he is credited with having paternal relations with. The Senate took the opportunity of his absence to transact some work and all seemed to be in a good mood and friendly to each other, even if Senators Baldwin and Carter did indulge in a little spat when the question of roads came up and Mr. Carter didn't like the House bill, which had been brought in and relates to roads in the country districts.

Senator Baldwin, with scathing sarcasm, pointed his finger at Senator Carter's beautiful wig and exclaimed that the youthful Senator from Oahu would change his views when his hair became gray.

Mr. Carter retorted by saying that it would be a long time before his hair turned gray, because his brown locks were guaranteed as being "fast colors," but he said he would order another wig of gray if the Senator from Maui would help to kill the bill.

Senator Baldwin smiled and the bill passed.

The delicate bill relating to taxes on dogs caused a light controversy. The bill has been passed in the House and the object of it is to repeal the present tax on female dogs (\$3) to enable Hawaiians to establish dog farms.

Senator Carter objected strongly to the bill because "there are already too many mangy curs in the country," and referred to the fact that the bill was introduced to give more chances for the dogs to appear baked at luaus.

Senator J. Brown of Hilo got offended and claimed that the remarks of Senator Carter cast canine reflections on the Hawaiians.

No one present could see where the offense or the reflections on Hawaiians came in, but the trouble was settled by Senator Carter admitting that he had partaken of "dogs" and liked dog meat. That made the Senator from Hilo smile pleasantly and Senator Carter will now have many invitations to Hawaiian luaus.

Today the Senate is expected to get down to business and a hot time in the old bungalow where the members of the Hale Nana (House of Wisdom) used to hold their seances in days gone by. The routine work done on Saturday was as follows:

Mr. Paris, for the Public Lands Committee, read the following report:

Your committee find that, according to the Session Laws of 1896, the lines for widening Beretania, Union, Richards, Miller, School, King, Bethel, Judd and Nuuanu streets are duly defined; whereas all persons have due notice of future street lines and can build accordingly.

This bill provides that unless the Government completes the widening of these streets May 1, 1901, then any person or corporation may build regardless of these lines; and if the Government shall widen any of these streets, it shall pay the full damage for said buildings.

Your committee consider that these streets should be widened as soon as practicable; but it would be impossible for the Government to do it in the short time given in this bill.

We consider with our limited revenue it would be a short-sighted policy to cripple the Government by forcing this matter at the present time, when there is so much money required for necessary public improvements.

We consider that the present law should not be changed and recommend the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. Paris also introduced a resolution which was referred to the Public Lands Committee:

Resolved, That whereas the Government does not control sufficient land at Napoopoo landing, South Kona, Hawaii necessary for the use of the public for drays, wagons and other vehicles, and the delivery of freight; be it

Resolved, That the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated to the Public Lands Commission to buy or condemn sufficient land for public use at said landing.

Mr. Kalaokalani, for the Printing Committee, reported that Senate bills 67, 68 and 69 had been printed and distributed.

Mr. Kanuha, for the Committee on Accounts, reported on resolution No. 23, requiring the complete work on the Senate records within ten days after the close of the session. The resolution was favorably reported by the committee.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Brown gave notice of his intention of offering an amendment to Senate bill No. 52.

Senate bill No. 57, relating to the printing and circulating of the biennial reports of the territorial officials, passed its second reading and was referred to the County Government Committee.

Senate bill No. 58, to provide for and to regulate the sending of American youths to the United States to be educated, passed its second reading and was referred to the Civil Government Committee.

Senate bill No. 59, passed by executive attachment and exempt from execution attachment and every species of forced sale of property of a household having a family to the value of \$2,000, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate bill No. 60, to amend section 23 of an Act to Reorganize the Judiciary Department, approved by the law of November, 1892, to provide for the second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

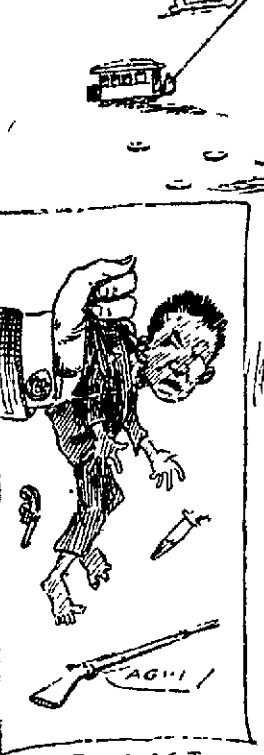
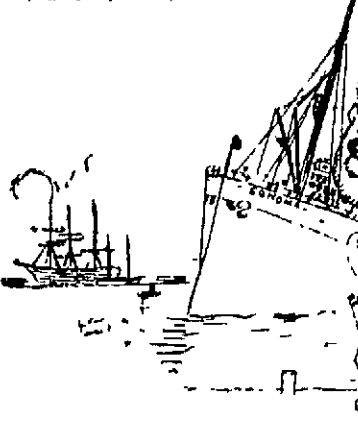
Senate bill No. 61, for the purpose of making their nests, and eggs, and young birds, and providing the manner in which the same may be caught or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Mr. White for the Committee on Finance, asked for more time. The committee was given until Monday in which to report.

The following bills passed without much debate:

Senate bill No. 62, by Kanuha, relating to licensed physicians and forcing them to serve under the Board of Health at

THE SONOMA FLOATED IN WITH A LIST TO PORT (WINE)



EVENTS OF LAST WEEK ILLUSTRATED.

\$100 a month during periods of epidemic or plague.

Senate bill No. 32, by Kanuha, defining the Territorial seal for the Territory of Hawaii.

House bill No. 15, by Haaheo, to amend section 814, chapter 63, of the Civil Laws, relating to dog tax, and providing for an annual dog tax of \$1 to be paid by the owner thereof.

House bill No. 2, by Dickey, relating to an emergency fund to repair damages to roads and bridges on the other Islands during the recent storms.

The House was a little late in assembling on Saturday morning, but speedily settled down to business and succeeded in getting through a considerable amount of work. The Makainai bill for the naming of streets and roads passed unanimously. The names are to be decided upon by a majority of land owners, no duplications being allowed. A majority of property owners may also change a name if desired.

The bill provides further for the placing of signs at all street corners by the Superintendent of Public Works.

Trouble came up over House bill 61, relative to the amendment of the penal laws concerning leprosy. The Act as brought forward by Kawahoe being couched in such ambiguous language that several of the members were unable to follow its intricacies.

The bill apparently provides for the arresting and confining of all proved lepers and if read as punctuated by its author, in one long sentence of over 200 words, would tax the endurance of the stoutest orator.

Robertson indulged in some satirical remarks about the fearful and wonderful phraseology of the bill and moved its reference to the Committee on Public Health. The motion was defeated and the bill passed, although several members on both sides of the House refused to vote upon it in its present form.

House bill 64, relative to the employment of American citizens on public works, evoked a continuance of the discussion it brought forth the other day.

Robertson submitted that the original bill was better than the amended one, which carried a clause for the using of other labor, should the supply of citizens be short. Makekau vigorously supported the employment of Chinese or any foreign labor on the public works.

"Emmeluth suggested that as Senate bill 32 dealt with practically the same issues, they should be considered together and moved that the House bill be referred back to the Judiciary Committee for that purpose. The motion was carried.

The Senate bill for the protection of forests caused considerable wrangling, which amounted to nothing, and resulted in an indefinite postponement.

The chief discussion of the day, however, came up over House bill 65, "An Act to Provide for Action and Damages for Wrongful Death."

Robertson again grew sarcastic over the peculiar titles adopted and moved the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Gillilan, who talks but rarely, said that it was about time for party differences to cease, and that the Independents did not seem to realize that the Republicans were trying to help them out.

That able orator Kanuha arose with all his natural dignity and, talking on the floor, stated that he was not in the House to be led around by the nose by Representative Robertson and could rely on his own knowledge of law to bring him through.

The bill finally passed its second reading and the House went to lunch. The afternoon session went off smoothly, a good deal of business being satisfactorily carried through.

BUSINESS DONE. Report of Committee on Public Lands on House bill 36, relative to sewer system and recommending slight amendments; also fixing annual rates, was ordered printed.

Public Lands Committee report on the alleged fraud in Mokuau-Kipahulu road work found the only illegal transaction was the employment of day laborers instead of contract workers. Approved.

Public Lands Committee report on the Peck road improvement in Oloa advised that the necessary sum be granted. Tabled.

House bill 41, relative to the naming of streets in Honolulu, passed its third reading. Vote unanimous.

An Act to provide for the promulgation of laws (Robertson) passed the first reading. Vote unanimous.

House bill 61, relative to the amendment of the penal laws for 1897, passed its third reading; 13-6.

House bill 56, relative to the employment of American citizens on public works, came up for third reading and was referred back to the Judiciary Committee to be there considered in conjunction with Senate bill 52, dealing with the same subject.

Senate bill 26 came up for third reading, which was deferred for the Judiciary

Committee's report on the merchants' protests. The bill relates to the attachment of personal property.

Senate bill 6, relating to the protection of forests, came up for third reading. Indefinitely postponed.

House bill 88, fixing the penalty on procuress, leasess, etc., was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

House bill 89, entitled "An Act to Provide for Action and Damages for Wrongful Death," passed on its second reading.

The bill to authorize the use of both English and Hawaiian in the Circuit Court passed its second reading.

The auditing bill was referred to a committee.

The Finance Committee on the Queen's pension bill reported a bill of recommendation for the granting of a lump sum of \$100,000 to take the place of the annual pension. The bill passed its first reading and was ordered printed.

The bill to allow the Chief Justice to appoint any Circuit Judge to take the place of another in case of absence or disability, passed second reading.

A bill to regulate gaming (Makekau) was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate's balliff bill passed its second reading.

Members of the Board of Education have received the following letter dealing with the impertinent falsehoods of one A. F. Gunn, touching the origin of an article in this paper which advised the Board to throw the school book competition open to all corners instead of confining it to Gunn:

Portland, Ore., March 25, 1901.

My Dear Mrs. Jordan: I shall try to make this letter brief, though I run the risk of being misunderstood. You are a busy person, and I do not wish to take too much of your time.

Mr. A. F. Gunn, an agent of the American Book Company, has been talking overmuch down in San Francisco. Some friends of mine quote him as (1) making a direct charge that I was the author of an editorial entitled "Book Contract Again," which appeared in the Commercial Advertiser for February 2; and (2) making an attack, unwarranted by the facts, upon the school-book proposal, which I left on file with your Board, a copy of which has been sent to Mr. Gunn.

I know Mr. Gunn's habits so well that I will run the risk of assuming that he has written to you, and other members of the Board of Education, making the same charge and attack mentioned above. Believing he has done this, I can, in justice to myself and D. C. Heath and Company, do no less than write this letter. I do not, like Mr. Gunn, go to Hawaii for my health, but to get a fair share of your school-book business. I cannot by silence, therefore, risk your being prejudiced against my case.

I most assuredly never wrote a line for any newspaper in Hawaii. You ought to know your editor of the Commercial Advertiser better than you know either Mr. Gunn or myself, and his word ought to count for more with you than that of either Mr. Gunn or myself. With-out getting his consent I refer you to the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, or to whoever is responsible for the daily contents of that paper. Such a proceeding ought to prove who has told the truth in this matter.

I cannot forbear saying that Mr. Gunn knows I do not write the editorial; and that he knows those editorials are not for sale; and that they were written about him before I ever saw Hawaii. Further, allow me to point out the fact that I should be a great dunce from a business standpoint, to write an editorial which would be so likely to prejudice the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Commissioners against my case, if they thought I had anything to do with it.

The Spaniard, Lorenzo Prieto, who was charged with assisting the insurgents by furnishing information to the insurgent General Calles in exchange for trading privileges, was tried by a military commission, found guilty and sentenced to death. General MacArthur commuted the sentence to imprisonment for ten years. Prieto was the agent of the firm of Mendezona & Co., and to a certain extent was associated with D. A. Carman, the American contractor, also charged with aiding the Filipino insurgents.

METHODS OF BOOK TRUST

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ABOUT GENERAL BELL.

The retirement of Col. Abram K. Arnold, First Cavalry, will make Lieutenant Colonel James M. Bell a colonel of cavalry. He is also a Pennsylvanian. He entered the service in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteers for three months in 1862, but subsequently received a commission in the cavalry from his own state and was mustered out as captain of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania cavalry in 1865. He entered the regular service as a second lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry at the organization of that regiment in 1866 and continued to serve with it through the various grades until promoted, thirty-two years after, major of the First Cavalry. He was brevetted as first lieutenant and captain for gallant services in the battles of the Wilderness, Virginia; brevetted major for gallantry at Ream's Station and lieutenant colonel for service in action against the Indians in Montana in 1877.

Colonel Bell has served with distinction throughout all the period covered by the greatest of our Indian wars, from 1854 to 1890. At the outbreak of the war with Spain, Major Bell sailed in command of a squadron of his regiment to Cuba and was commended for his gallant services in the first fight, where he served under General Young at Las Guasimas, being one of the first officers to fall grievously wounded by a Spanish bullet.

He was made a brigadier general of volunteers during the Spanish war. He is now on his way home from the Philippines and will be assigned to the command of one of the new cavalry regiments.—Washington Star.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM OLD ENGLAND.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved, and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy. It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

THE COUNTY GOV'T BILL.

The Hawaii Herald has the following: A. B. Loebenstein, who was nominated for the Senate on the Republican ticket at the last primaries, is opposed to county government under the existing conditions.

"When matters shape themselves so that the government of the islands may be decentralized," he said yesterday, "I will work in favor of it; I favored the measure before and was nominated on that platform. But who thought the result would be as it was?"

"The actions of the Independent party in the Legislature during the present session convince me, with everyone else, that county government under such conditions would be disastrous. In the first place we would need money for improvements, and the usual mode of procedure is by bonding. If the affairs of the county were administered by reputable men there would be no difficulty met with in securing the necessary loan because the status or character of the officials would have much to do with the credit of the county so long as we do not control the lands. I am of the opinion that there will be disruption in the ranks of the Independents within a short time, certainly before the next election, and I believe there will be an entirely different and more agreeable result two years hence than we experienced at the election last November. If I am correct in this, I believe we can elect men to county offices who will have the confidence of the people. You understand that I oppose centralized government, I have opposed Mr. Dole as President and Governor, but I would prefer to have things go on as they are than fly to evils we are not quite sure about."

COMMENT OF THE HERALD.

The views expressed by Mr. Loebenstein relative to county government will probably not be shared by the masses, though there is some pretty sound logic in them. The idea of a continuation of centralized government, even for a limited period, is repulsive to most people, and a change is desirable. Whenever a local government has been called for in the past, the press of Honolulu has laughed at Hilo for thinking it could get along after the apron strings were severed; a city so situated and the people so surrounded by officials with almost unlimited power in the matter of ordering improvements has superior advantages over every other district or town in the islands. And content with securing practically everything that was asked for they wanted to say what other towns should have and when. Hilo had the nerve on one occasion to make a request that the Government hand be sent here so that the people who contributed toward its support might have an opportunity to hear the music. The request was met with jeers and a suggestion that if the people of Hilo wanted to pay the expenses of the trip, the band might come up some time. And this state of affairs has existed ever since the band was organized. It is in history that it did come to Hilo once at the expense of the players, but if there is another in the twenty-five years of its existence it has been blotted out by the ravages of time. Early in the present session of the Legislature it was mooted that the bill to discontinue the appropriation for the band would pass. Then, and not until then, did one of the papers come out and plead for a continuation of the organization, promising that other towns might hear the music they paid for. That is probably the last Hilo will ever hear from it. The next time people may do their own whistling. This is mentioned as only one, and probably the most unimportant evils of centralized government as it exists here and is mentioned merely to show how the pulse of Honolulu beats. If they want to dance in Honolulu let them pay the piper and the best way for Hilo to get out of the expense is to ask for a change. The Herald does not believe Hilo is ready for city government, but county government is feasible and should be given the islands, not one county for each island, that will do for a little strip like Oahu, but let the counties on Hawaii be so divided as to make the transaction of business less irksome than under the present system.

SENATOR RUSSEL HEARS THAT COLONEL MAZUMA HAS GOT MONEY TO BURN

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He Understands That the Corruption Fund for the House of Representatives Amounts to Sixty-Five Thousand Dollars in Gold Coin.

YESTERDAY afternoon Dr. Russell, ex-president of the Senate, was interviewed upon the chances of the Dispensary bill, the fight for which will begin today.

"I believe the Dispensary bill has an excellent chance of passing," said he. "Of course, there will be a fight. The rumor that there are representatives of the National Liquor Dealers' League in Honolulu, with lots of money to take a hand in the matter, is I am thoroughly convinced, correct. Within the past few days, to my own knowledge, two members of the Legislature have been approached on the street by strangers with propositions for changes in the bill and significant hints at recompense. They requested certain things to be done in regard to the bill and said that when those things had been done they would be ready to talk business. These were plainly attempts at bribery and they were turned down promptly.

"Of course the legislators who were thus approached were firm and incorruptible, and there may be others more shaky and susceptible. There will undoubtedly be a hard fight. Money is a great power and many people are influenced by it. There are thousands of direct and indirect influences which are brought to bear upon the Legislature, and what the exact result will be, certainly beyond calculation. We only hope and trust and rely in the length of the Legislature—in its length of time to do what is right and to thus ward off the attempts of bribery.

"I have seen enough to see why there is a whisky trust here at this time. The Dispensary system is already instituted in North Carolina and South Carolina and Massachusetts, making a hard fight for it. If Hawaii adopts it and it keeps on spreading it may extend all over the United States. The whisky trust is striving to spread the system. It is a kind of contagion and they dread it

for it is dangerous to them. According to statistics the average value of liquor imported yearly into the islands is \$619,000 and the average sale at retail reaches the amount of \$3,250,000, leaving a profit of 523 per cent. No wonder the business dies hard.

"I AM INFORMED, FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE, THAT THERE IS \$65,000 IN THIS CITY FOR THE BRIBERY OF THE LOWER HOUSE alone, and what there is for the Senate I don't know.

"I can only hope and trust, with the others who are on the right side, that those who are shaky and susceptible to the influence of money will be in the minority. I, personally, have enough faith in the honesty of the legislative body to prophesy a victory for the Dispensary bill, to which we are all pledged morally speaking, and which represents the moral interests of the country.

"It is to be a battle between bribery and honesty and I hope and trust the right will win. From talks I have had with members of the Legislature I have much more faith in the success of the measure now than I had two or three days ago.

"Now, as to the objection that has been raised in regard to the production of wine in the islands made in the Advertiser in comment of my article of a few days ago. The objection is that if production is rendered free there will be no end to drunkenness. Now, that is not so. You will find that in countries where wine is made extensively there is not much drunkenness, and the people drink wine in its most harmless form, the same with beer. I have been all through the great wine producing countries, Italy, Roumania and all those countries where the grape is cultivated extensively there is only very moderate drinking. When the grape juice season first comes in there is a week or so of merry-making—men, women and children drinking the fresh-made, unfermented wine, after the merry-making is

over the wine is stored away and used on the table as an article of diet throughout the year. It is the usual thing; it is not a forbidden thing and nobody cares particularly for it except to drink with their food. Again, it is pure and free from all the poisonous adulterations that are put into exported wines. The exported wines are of the strongest and have arsenic and other poisonous additions in them to make them keep. Particularly is this so of the "coccuic indice" addition to wines, which is responsible for the terrible headaches. In countries where wines and beers are produced you will find that there is little drunkenness and that the kind of liquor consumed is more conducive to health. It is certainly better that a man should have his pure, light wine or home-made beer at his own table with his meals than that he should go on Saturday night to the saloon and have his whole weekly dose at once, and that dose of the strongest kind, with all kind of poisonous adulterations in it.

As to the distilleries—they are not free in any sense of the word, except that they are not licensed under the dispensary system, on the contrary, they are under the strong hand of the Board of Control, and they are restrained in other ways. The first check is the provision that any distillery must distill not less than 1,000 gallons, this cuts off the general practice of distilling and 'moonshining.' The second check is in the bond provision; the bond that must be given the Board of Control makes the distiller responsible for all infractions of the Dispensary act.

"I do not think that it is placing too much power in the hands of the Board of Control, which is composed of three members. To begin with, the members of the Board serve without pay and will be men who serve only because they are interested in the morality of the country. Secondly, whatever my opinion of the community may be, I think we can find three honest men in it."

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MINISTERIAL UNION OF THIS CITY ON DISPENSARY BILL

THE Ministerial Union of Honolulu appointed a committee to present to the Senate a memorial in regard to the Dispensary bill now under consideration in that body. In connection with that memorial the committee prepared the following statement of approval and recommendation for the consideration of the public:

We wish to be fully understood as believing with all our hearts in total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. We hope that the time may come to these Islands when the money which is wasted in liquor will be used to make happy homes. We hope that the minds and souls of our Island friends of all nationalities will be freed entirely from the degradation always accompanying the habit of using intoxicating drinks and that all mental and spiritual energies will thus have their high and noble development under total abstinence.

Nevertheless, while we thus place ourselves on record, we recognize that improvement can be made upon the present condition of the liquor traffic in the Hawaiian Islands. Therefore we welcome the Dispensary bill as a hopeful step far in advance of the present saloon system.

(1) We endorse most earnestly the limitations which this bill places around the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It takes away the personal and selfish elements which are inseparably connected with the sale of liquors in saloons. The saloonkeeper is put in such a position that his living depends upon his sales. The salary of the keeper of a dispensary will not be affected if he makes not a single sale a day. Indeed the most successful dispenser, the man worth the higher salary, must be the man who persuades his neighbors to purchase nothing at all.

(2) We are glad to note that your bill provides for the prohibition of all display of attractions and inducements toward arousing the passionate desire for drink. Our saloons are notorious for placing temptations in the way of the man who has acquired an appetite for liquor.

(3) We welcome the abolition of the custom of treating as provided in this bill. Nothing of the kind can be carried on in the dispensary.

(4) We realize that idleness and the drink habit are almost inseparable. Saloons welcome customers who hang around until their money is gone. The dispensary is forbidden to provide "seats or other accommodations for customers."

(5) We are glad to note that the Government is not to be a large profit sharer in the proceeds of the sales of the intoxicants. It is not sentimentalism, but common sense, which declares that a noble Government, like a noble man, cannot afford to make money out of the heart-blood of its subjects. The aim of the bill is simply to use the receipts to meet the expenses.

(6) We welcome the provisions for a carefully kept record of names of purchasers, not for public use, but for the purpose of aiding the dispenser in refusing sales "to any minor, intoxicated person or habitual drunkard."

(7) We heartily endorse the principle of "local option" as the right which belongs to the very foundation of American independence, viz., that questions affecting the welfare of the people shall be determined by the vote of the people.

(8) We are exceedingly pleased with the provisions in section 25 that no distilled liquors can be purchased for resale, and that outside of hotels and restaurant no vinous or malt liquors can be re-sold.

DANGER.

We would call attention, however, to the wide-open door for small restaurants and the large number of methods which can be used in evading the provisions and intent of this act, and the hotel or restaurant keeper still fulfill the conditions of this act as it now stands. The liquors can be sold at the exact price paid at the dispensary and yet high prices charged for other goods and thus a good profit realized in the handling of the liquors. We would be ready to favor the passage of the bill as a whole with the following amendments:

AMENDMENT.

To section 25, line 8, inserting after the words "hotel or restaurant" the words "in precincts only where dispensaries are established;" and to section 25, line 15, inserting after the word "violating" the words "or in any way evading," and after the word "provisions" the words "or intent," and after the word "section" the words "or act," making the sentence read as follows: "If at any time the dispenser becomes satisfied that any keeper of hotel or restaurant is repeatedly violating or in any way evading the provisions, or intent, of this section, or act, he shall refuse to sell," etc.

We should be pleased, of course, if other restrictive amendments, which seem to us advantageous, could be made, but we understand the difficulties surrounding the inauguration of a new project of so large proportions as contemplated in this bill.

One other item which is simply unfair to the women of the Territory, whether they vote for or against the dispensary, is found in section 43, line 6, and can be easily changed by cutting out the words "the wife and daughters, of age, of each elector" and inserting "any woman over twenty-one years of age who is a citizen of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii and a resident of the precinct interested," etc.

We would like the question proposed for ballot so presented that a straight vote can be taken upon the proposition, dispensaries or no dispensaries.

OBJECTIONS.

The objections to the bill are mainly those arising at any time and under any sale of intoxicants.

(1) The "bottle habit," referred to by objectors, is prevalent now and in addition there is all the evil of the barroom added. That the "bottle habit" will be increased beyond the limit now

placed by "barroom" and "bottle" is an assumption which is very difficult to believe.

(2) That any provisions in this act "conflict with provisions of the United States Constitution" is a suggestion which no intelligent man will adopt. Because the question of the right of any community to decide for itself concerning the disposition of intoxicants has been decided again and again by the Supreme Court in favor of the communities rather than in favor of saloonkeepers.

(3) That there will be "illicit liquors" is granted. There are "illicit liquors" now. This objection stands against the present system with all force, as against the Dispensary bill.

(4) The same thing is true of "club houses."

(5) The attempt is made to influence temperance people against the bill by the plea that it is not a "temperance measure." It is true that the bill is not a "total abstinence" measure, which we wish it might be, but it is an effort toward putting in the hands of the people the control of the liquor traffic, leaving the responsibility of dispensaries or no dispensaries upon the people, where it rightfully belongs.

CONCLUSION.

That the liquor interests are doing all in their power to defeat the bill is a strong argument in its favor. The duties and import value of liquors brought into these Islands in 1899 amounted to \$871,072. The profit or increase price on this amount ranges from one hundred to four hundred per cent. At the very lowest possible estimate business profit of a million to a million and a half dollars per annum is interested in postponing or defeating this bill. Whether men use liquor or not, this financial consideration is a strong argument in favor of adopting the dispensary system. It is better for a drunkard and his family to have a chance to use a part of that money in other ways than to fill the saloon coffers.

That there have been increased value of lands and a larger volume of legitimate business and a decrease of crime in districts where the dispensary system has been in force cannot be denied. That the system is not perfect we are ready to claim. But we submit our hope that the Dispensary bill, somewhat amended, may be adopted as an improvement upon existing conditions.

W. D. WESTVELT, Chairman.
ABRAM E. COREY,
G. L. PEARSON,
THEO. RICHARDS,
W. M. KINCAID,

Committee.

Honolulu, April 5, 1901.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

To Princess Bismarck, a son.

The Augusta Hotel at Hampton, Va., is burning.

There are several cases of smallpox in Des Moines, Ia.

Lieut. Gen. Kool is the new Dutch Minister of War.

The President will visit the State of Washington in May.

The Chilean Pan-American Commission has started for Buffalo.

The story that Krueger is coming to America has been denied.

James Stephens, the Fenian "Head Center" in 1866, died at Dublin.

The Brazilian Government will send Admiral Mello to Amazonas.

The Diamond Pottery plant at Akron, O., has been destroyed by fire.

It is thought the proposed coal strike in Pennsylvania will be abandoned.

American Minister Fiehlmann has presented his credentials to the Sultan.

A terrific hailstorm in Northern Texas on March 23, inflicted a loss of \$100,000.

The Boers suffered heavy loss in a recent engagement with General Babington.

On account of the plague, Bremerhaven has quarantined against all Australian ports.

It is rumored that Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Transvaal, will resign his office.

James Callahan, arrested for complicity in the Cudahy abduction case, will be tried April 22.

It is reported that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern have got control of the C. B. & Q.

The Japanese troops in the Chinese province of Pechili will be replaced by a force 50 per cent stronger.

A new \$5 counterfeit, series of 1899, is out. The check letter and plate have been changed from B 20 to A 22.

At the Government Parliamentary caucus at Victoria no tenses were made to construct the coast Kootenay line.

Advices from New York have it that steel prices have once more advanced and that the pay of ironworkers has been raised and the wages of English laborers reduced.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Czar has administered a severe reprimand to Prince Viazemski, a member of the Council of the Empire, for having interfered with the orders of the police on the occasion of the recent riots.

An official organ of the Brazilian Government says that the monarchist conspiracy had obtained the co-operation of two battalions of infantry and two troops of cavalry under the command of General Carlos Soares, and Col. Pantaleon Quileros.

An ancient Chinese tablet with the characters so worn that they were undecipherable has been found in the destroyed wall at Tien-Tsin. There is much indignation among the Chinese at Tien-Tsin over the destruction of the wall.

The proposed consolidation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific has reached a final stage. The long-delayed plan, it is said, is ready for submission to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stockholders.

Reports received by Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden show that the books of 3-cent postage stamps issued by the Government are averaging a sale of \$2,500 a day throughout the United States. The fraction of a cent which the Government earns on the sale of the books has amounted to a net profit of \$22,672 in the eleven months during which they have been on sale at all postoffices.

THE STRIKE OF THE MATES

The strike of the mates still continues, although it is now practically confined to the mates of the Inter-Island and Steam Navigation Company.

The strikers are busy on the waterfront from day to day, making themselves acquainted with all that occurs between the steamship companies and prospective employees, "scabs," as they are termed by the strikers.

Several of the strikers were aboard the Sonoma soon after she arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning. Turk and Lewis were also on the vessel. In fact, the presence of Turk and Lewis, the shipping men, on the Sonoma, was responsible for the presence of the strikers there. The strikers were very anxious to find out what Messrs. Turk and Lewis were doing on the big steamship. It did not take them a great while to learn what they were anxious to know.

One of the quartermasters of the Sonoma was approached by the shipping masters and offered a position as first mate aboard the Inter-Island steamer Mikahala at \$100 per month. The quartermaster asked if there was any trouble between the steamship company and its employees. He was answered in the negative and agreed to take the position, and immediately went below to get his things ready preparatory to going aboard the Mikahala. The Mikahala was getting ready for sea, and it was planned that the men who had taken the Mikahala out on her last trip would take the Mikahala out.

The Mikahala returned to this port yesterday morning. She had gone out a few days ago with captains of other boats as mates.

One of the strikers, who was on the lookout aboard the Sonoma, was aware of the fact that the quartermaster had been offered the position aboard the Mikahala, and went to him right away and asked him if he intended taking the job. The quartermaster replied that he had intended doing so. Then the striker told the story of the strike from his point of view. The quartermaster thereupon remarked that whether the strikers were right or wrong he would not be a "scab" and would not take the position on the Mikahala.

It is said that there is likely to be a clash between the strikers and the shipping masters, as anything but a friendly feeling is at present existing between them.

The strikers, however, say that under no consideration will they resort to force of any kind to help their cause. They declare, nevertheless, that the shipping masters are being employed by the steamship companies to secure men for them to take the place of strikers.

One of the leading strikers addresses the following communication to the Advertiser:

Editor Advertiser—I see that President Wright says that we entertained no particular aloha for him, or he for us. This is undoubtedly true, and I can't see a reason for any lavish display of affection between a corporation and its employees. I fail to notice, however, that Mr. Wright says that these men were incompetent or drunkards.

President Wright is responsible for the present state of affairs, which, I am sorry to say, affects the Inter-Island more than Wilder's company. Mr. Ena is disposed to at least compromise, if not really willing to grant our requests. It is not true that Mr. Wright has not given the opportunity of explaining the reason of his calling on President Wright. We are sailors, not business men, but we have tried to conduct this affair in a business-like way, and if Presidents Wright or Ena say that they have not had every opportunity to meet with our committee, we will talk the matter over, they say that which is not true. We may not succeed in our efforts, but we have, at least, in our so-called strike, been orderly and peaceable, and it was not at all necessary for Messrs. Turk and Lewis to escort the "scab" of the Mikahala up town as they did the other night, as there is no fear of our resorting to personal violence under any circumstances, even though it might lose Turk and Lewis their blood-money.

HAWAIIAN ELKS.

The Exalted Ruler on His Way to Establish Local Lodge.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 26.—Judge Jerome B. Fischer of Jamestown, N. Y., grand exalted ruler of the Order of Elks, accompanied by his wife, arrived in this city today. He is en route to Honolulu, where he will establish the first lodge in the Hawaiian Islands. Today the local Elks tendered him a public reception at the Grand theater and tonight an elaborate banquet, arranged by Exalted Ruler Enzensperger, was given in his honor. From Salt Lake, Judge Fischer will proceed to Portland and Seattle and then go to San Francisco. From the latter point he will sail for Honolulu, accompanied by 100 members of the San Francisco lodges. The party will return in time to allow Judge Fischer to attend the meeting of the grand lodge at Milwaukee in July.

LILLIPUTIANS COMING.

Advance Agent of Diminutive Artists on Sonoma.

The advance agent of the Lilliputian Opera Company is on board the Sonoma, bound for the Colonies to make arrangements there for staging the organization. There are over twenty members of the company, the oldest one being barely thirteen. They sing, it is said, everything that grown-up artists do, and have achieved considerable reputation in South America where they just escaped being tied up by the war, getting away on the last train.

They have also sung in Manila, where the nightly receipts averaged \$2,500 Mexican, for three evenings in each week. The Lilliputians will play Honolulu on their return trip to the States. They are at present in China, where they will await the advice of their agent.

CAUGHT A DREADFUL COLD.

Marion Cooke, manager of T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1653 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, a. w. "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my friends recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits." For sale by Remond, Smith & Co., Ltd.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA Soap to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA Resolvent are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tormented infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LERNOR LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.



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